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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Saturday, April 16, 1960/Chaitra 27, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Third Five Year Plan

†

*1515. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1668 on the 18th December, 1959 and state the nature of instructions given to State Governments for asking Panchayats, Blocks and District Advisory Committees to give suggestions in regard to the draft of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The matter was considered in the conference of the State Planning Secretaries held on 21st March, 1960. It was agreed that District and Block plans should generally include programmes for agricultural production, development of cooperatives, village industries, elementary education, rural water supply and programme of rural minimum amenities, and works programme for the fuller utilisation of manpower resources in rural areas. In the preparation of these plans, Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis or Block Development Committees, and Zilla Parishads

or District Advisory Committees will have to play an active role. Further action in this respect will, therefore, be taken by the State Governments in consultation with these bodies.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Sir, the question was, what instructions will be given to State Governments for asking Panchayats, Blocks and District Advisory Committees to give suggestions in regard to the draft of the Third Five Year Plan. May I know whether such suggestions have been given to State Governments or not?

Shri S. N. Mishra: All these things have been discussed in a very detailed manner in the conference of the State Planning Secretaries with this very intention that the village panchayats or the members of these bodies would have clear directions as to how they have to work.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In view of the fact that the draft of the Third Five Year Plan is going to be finalised very shortly, may I know whether it is possible to consult these committees and ask for their suggestions before the draft of the Third Plan is finalised?

Shri S. N. Mishra: We have nearly a year to go so far as the finalisation of the draft of the Third Plan is concerned. So, to my mind, there is enough time for the purpose the hon. Member has in view.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if these various bodies to which the hon. Minister referred in his reply were going to consider this matter actively? May I also know to what authority will these bodies send their proposals and by what time they are ex-

pected to send those proposals to that authority?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Now the authorities are very much decentralised and dispersed. So, at every level there are officials who will actively attend to these matters. Say, for example, Block committees—there we have got the block officers. Similarly, the village panchayats can also have the assistance and cooperation of other officials who have to do with panchayats. So, the question of their sending their proposals to further authorities is not so important as it appears to the hon. Member. But about the time aspect, we can only say that the suggestions of these bodies would be available well in time for the preparation of the final Plan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I agree with the hon. Minister that the question of consideration is not very important. I agree with him. But may I know whether these Panchayats, Blocks and District Advisory Committees and Zilla Parishads or District Advisory Committees will send their suggestions direct to the Planning Commission or they will send these suggestions to the State Governments?

Shri S. N. Mishra: The Planning Commission is not the body to receive these proposals from the local institutions. It is the State Governments which will have all these local plans and they will try to fit them in their own State Plans.

Shri Narasimhan: Is it contemplated that the State Governments will have separate cells to collect all this information and consider them?

Shri S. N. Mishra: We leave the arrangements to be made by the State Governments. It is a matter of their convenience if they want to establish any separate cells for the purpose. This is a suggestion which the State Governments might well consider.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The experience in the past has shown that whatever suggestions or recommendations are made by the lower committees, they are not accepted by the higher committees. May I know whether it has been ensured that whatever suggestions are made in the finalisation of the Third Five Year Plan by the bodies like Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis or Block Development Committees and Zilla Parishads or District Advisory Committees will be given due consideration? May I also know whether these suggestions will come only through the officials or they will also come through the elective bodies as such?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I am not quite able to understand what the hon. Member means by the rejection of recommendations by a higher body. In every case the character of the higher body would differ. Say, for example, if there are suggestions from the Block Committees, then they would probably be considered by a committee at the district level on which non-officials are also represented. So, all these people will have in their view all the considerations as the hon. Member would like to urge. But if on an overall view of the resources and all that it is found necessary by these committees to reject some of the recommendations, I do not think anyone can take any objection to it.

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion the hon. Minister was pleased to say that the Planning Commission was going to send suggestions to the State Governments. Now, it transpires that the Draft Plan is already ready, but the suggestions by the Planning Commission to the State Governments and the material from the panchayats and other people's organisations are not yet collected. They are yet to come. How does the Government compromise the two statements?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Sir, I would like to say something about this very important matter. I think this is the feeling in the House that there should be a much more active and real participation by the people in the forming of the ideas regarding the Third Plan. They have their own limitations and they cannot say something about highly technical and other matters. But there are some aspects of the Plan about which they are concerned and, therefore, they should say something. In the case of the Second Plan there were various stages at which discussions took place and they were also brought up. But in this case, I think, as my colleague pointed out, at the moment what has been done is that the States have been told that this will be roughly the order of increase in the sieze of the Plan and they may through their working groups and other means bring out their ideas to the Planning Commission. And they had the means also of consulting other bodies. Now the broad outline is there. Then will come really the more important part of fixing priorities and all that. I think, the suggestion that those panchayats and others should consider actively these things is quite proper. But there may be differences in the lower bodies. Therefore, it cannot be that there is going to be one suggestion from all the lower bodies. But they must be given due consideration as the hon. Member said.

The other point was, whether the suggestions will come only through the official channels, or they will come through the channel of the elected representatives of the people also. We are going to have, as we did in the case of the Second Five Year Plan, the Members of Parliament devoting themselves to a consideration of the Draft Outline in a number of committees.

There they bring to bear on the formulation of the Plan the ideas of the people. Similiarly, I think, the same should be done even at the lower levels by the States.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: Apart from giving suggestions to the State Governments, may I know whether this Government proposes to issue a broad questionnaire outlining the different aspects of planning and also about implementing the suggestions of the various panchayats, panchayat samitis and zilla parishads?

Shri Nanda: The issues will have been stated in the broad outline.

Import of Streptomycin and Dihydrostreptomycin

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*1516. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the imports of streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin are still made through Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.;

(b) if so, what is the object of importing them through Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.; and

(c) whether any profit has been made in these imports?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The object is to spend the minimum possible foreign exchange on the imports by procuring supplies at the cheapest possible price.

(c) No, Sir. the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., charges only 5% on the landed cost to cover their handling and service expenses.

Shri Subodh Hansda: As the production of streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin will commence from 1961, may I know whether the import of streptomycin will continue beyond 1961?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We hope to start production, as the hon. Member rightly says, in the early part of 1961. That will be about 45 tons per year. As the current demands are rising we have already contemplated setting up a second plant in Rishikesh with a production capacity of 95 tons of streptomycin. A capacity of about 15 to 30 tons has also been allowed in the private sector.

Shri Nanjappa: May I know who are the producers of these drugs, to which country they belong and whether they are not importing and marketing these drugs?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., a factory in this country belonging to this Government which is doing it.

Production-cum-Training Centre at Sisirganj

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*1517. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1433 on the 15th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the production-*cum*-training centre at Sisirganj (West Bengal) has been established;

(b) if so, when it was established;

(c) how far the State Government of West Bengal have proceeded to establish a big salt washery;

(d) where it will be located; and

(e) which private parties will join in the venture?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Centre will be established as soon as the State Government of West Bengal acquire the land necessary for the purpose.

(c) to (e). The proposal to install a big salt washery is linked with that for the establishment of a big salt production unit in the Contai area during the third Five Year Plan period. The question of the location for the proposed unit and of grant of licence to a suitable private party for the purpose will be considered at the appropriate time.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister just now stated that a suitable party will be called for setting up this big salt washery. May I know whether any invitation has been given to the private parties for setting up this big salt washery.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The area has not been located by the State Government of West Bengal in the Contai Division. As soon as the area is located it is our intention to survey the whole project and put up the washery if possible, in the State or the public sector, and, then, also invite producers including co-operative societies and private parties for production of salt in that area.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any assessment has been made as to the cost of setting up this project, the production-*cum*-training centre; if so, what is the total amount?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For the present, broad costs have been worked out. The initial survey costs about Rs. 56,000, but when the entire development takes place it will exceed Rs. 1 million.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government proposes to set up a big salt washery in co-operation with private manufacturers; if so, will it be independently of this project that is to be materialised by the Central Government during the Third Five Year Plan? If it is an independent project, may I know how the work of the two is proposed to be co-ordinated?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is the same thing as the hon. Member is sugges-

ing; it is with the closest co-operation between the West Bengal Government and the Central Government that the Contai project has been conceived.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the number of workers who will be trained in this production-cum-training centre?

Shri Manubahi Shah: The project is yet to be surveyed. Then the capacity will be considered, and it will then be the time to judge how many workers will be trained there.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In reply to Unstarred Question No. 1433 dated 15th December, 1959, the hon. Minister stated that the training-cum-production centre will be set up when the land will be acquired. May I know the reasons for delay in acquiring this land?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As there are many disputants, parties to whom the land belongs, certain agriculturists whom it would not be easily possible to displace, and other usual factors in land acquisition which come in the way, it has been delayed. But the State Government is quite active and we hope that they will complete the procedure soon.

Shri Tyagi: What will be the financial implications of this scheme and may I know whether the State Government will foot the bill?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. As I said, Rs. 56,000 are involved in the preliminary survey, and we expect over Rs. 1 million total investment both in the State Sector, in the Central sector, in the co-operative sector and in the private sector.

Auction of Jammu and Kashmir State Property by Pakistan

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*1518. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 911 on the 15th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Pakistan have auctioned certain property of Jammu and Kashmir State situated in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government of India in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Government have no information on the subject.

Shri A. M. Tariq: In reply to my question No. 911 on the 15th December, 1959, the Parliamentary Secretary told this House that a letter was sent to the Security Council. It was also laid on the Table of the House. May I know whether any reply has been received to that letter from the Pakistan Government?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Sir, on 12th November, 1959, our Permanent Representative in the U. N. lodged a protest with the Security Council against the reported decision by the so-called Azad Kashmir Government to auction old properly belonging to the Jammu and Kashmir State, west Pakistan. A copy of this letter was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 911 of 15th December, 1959. So far the Government of Pakistan have not sent any reply to this protest. We have not received any report that the Government of Pakistan are auctioning these properties. So that question does not arise.

Shri A. M. Tariq: We have been told just now by the Parliamentary Secretary, in reply to parts (a) and (b) of my question, that the Government have no information on the subject. May I know whether our High Commission in Pakistan, on which we are spending a lot of money, have not got any information and we have got no information through them? May I know whether the Chief Minister of Kashmir has pro-

tested to the Pakistan Government through the Government of India that they are auctioning some of the properties lying in Lahore and belonging to the late Maharaja of Kashmir; if so, what action was taken on that?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Sir, this is a different question. The hon. Member is asking about property in Lahore and not in the so-called Azad Kashmir territory. As far as that portion of our territory is concerned, which is now in the occupation of Pakistan, there is no report that property is being auctioned.

Shri A. M. Tariq: My question is, whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government have auctioned certain properties of the Jammu and Kashmir State situated in Pakistan. I have never mentioned "in the so-called Azad Kashmir". Lahore also is in Pakistan, I may say, for the information of the Parliamentary Secretary.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I have to read, Sir, Starred Question No. 911 tabled on 15th December, 1959. The question was:

> "Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:
>
> (a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Pakistan have decided to auction the immovable properties of the Jammu and Kashmir State situated in West Pakistan;...."

Shri A. M. Tariq: Not Azad Kashmir.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: To that I replied last time that we had lodged a protest against the reported decision. No reply has been received so far. We have had not information regarding any property being auctioned. That is the position now. If the hon. Member tables a separate question regarding the other point I will be able to get the information.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. He refers to the protest lodged by the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir against the sale of certain property in Lahore belonging to the late Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir. This is in general terms. Possibly the Parliamentary Secretary understood this to refer only to the so-called Azad Kashmir. But now the terms are wide enough to cover the whole of West Pakistan.

Shri Sadath Ali: Sir, I will require notice.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Sir, I want your guidance in this. Why does the Parliamentary Secretary ask for notice? Notice for what? I have put a simple question.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Sir, I have no information at present. If the hon. Member still persists, then another enquiry will be made to find out whether there is any information (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am afraid, unnecessary excitement is being caused. No hon. Member is persisting. He is entitled to put a question. The question was in general terms. He has brought to our notice that this is in continuation of the previous question. The answer was there since then. The hon. Parliamentary Secretary could have said: "I will look into the matter, this has escaped our notice". Instead of saying that, why should he say: "If the hon. Member persists" etc?

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Sir, in view of the fact that the so-called Azad Kashmir Government has not been recognised by any authority or any government, may I know whether the Government of India has pointed out this fact to the Security Council in their letter asking them whether the Azad Kashmir Government will be legally competent to deal with this transaction?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The letter was laid on the Table of the House. I would request the hon. Member to read that letter.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, we did learn from the authority of the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir that such an incident occurred in Pakistan, wherever it may be; if so, may I know whether this was discussed at the recent meeting of the Finance Ministers of the two countries held at Rawalpindi?

Mr. Speaker: He is not aware of this. What is the good of asking this?

Marine Diesel Engines

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*1521. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rami Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to set up Marine Diesel Engines Factory is under consideration of Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a Committee has been set up to recommend steps to be taken to encourage indigenous production of such materials and equipment;

(c) the main recommendations of the Committee;

(d) the place where the factory would be set up; and

(e) the total amount to be spent on it?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The question of establishment of the Marine Diesel Engine Project during the Third Five Year Plan is at present under the active consideration of Government. The production programme of the project will have to be synchronised with the creation of additional capacity for ship-building during the Third Plan. The details of the project, its capacity, cost and location are yet to be finalised.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that this project will be included in the third Five Year Plan. May I know what preliminary steps are being taken in order to that the real picture of this project is placed before the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Even a little more than prliminary steps have been completed. Tenders have been received; the end-products have been examined; estimates have been made. It is now only a question as to whether during the heavy commitments of the Third Five Year Plan, we can find resources for this public sector project along with the other projects or not.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what is the approximate value of this project which makes the hon. Minister think that it may not be included in the Third Five Year Plan, perhaps because of the cost being very prohibitive and so on?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are several heavy industrial projects awaiting approval of the Government from the financial point of view. This project, is going to cost about Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 6 crores. So, it is a question of relative priority—which of those projects which are still held in abeyance for consideration should get the necessary national priority.

Shri Rami Reddy: Is it not a fact that the Andhra Government have suggested that this factory may be located in Visakhapatnam in view of the ship-building yard there and in view of the fact that Andhra is very backward in the matter of location of industries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That consideration has never arisen, but the location is going be at the Visakhapatnam shipyard. So, neither the consideration of the State Governments or of any other authorities are involved in this.

hri Palaniyandy: May I know ether the Government are also aking of having a loco diesel engine this context?

hri Manubhai Shah: Not included this. There is a separate railway gramme. Here, it is only about ine engines, internal combusion ines and other apparatus for ships.

hri Ram Krishan Gupta: Part of the question relates to the ting up of a committee to recommend steps in regard to indigenous oduction. May I know, in reply that part of the question, whether such committee has been set up? ere is no reply given in the statent.

hri Manubhai Shah: Not one but eral committees have worked on projects. As I said, this was conplated by the very first committee. ice then, much has been accomshed. It is now only a question of ting the proper allocation.

hri Goray: May I know whether view of the heavy commitments of Government this will be handed er to the private sector or whether will be dropped altogether?

hri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. As as this is concerned, of course, ere is nothing to prevent Governnt handing over a particular pro- t to the private sector, but this is t an attractive proposition for any vate sector as such, because most the parts and the components are be fitted in to the ships to be built Visakhapatanam or Cochin. Therefore, more or less it will have to be egrated with the shipyard project.

hri T. B. Vittal Rao: This project is included in the second Five Year an. But it could not be taken up e to foreign exchange difficulties. en, why not priority be given to in the third Plan?

hri Manubhai Shah: There were eral projects which had to be adjusted even in the second Plan. There was nothing like a definite inclusion of any particular project which has been left out in the second Plan itself, to be included in the third Plan. In the third Plan, these very national considerations of different projects compete for the priority and these priorities and the national resources will weigh with this project also.

Shri Rami Reddy: Part (b) of the question asks:

> "Whether it is also a fact that a committee has been set up to recommend steps to be taken to encourage indigenous production of such materials and equipment;"

May I know whether this factory is going to be set up with any foreign collaboration or only with local experts?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will have foreign collaboration of a very adequate nature, because on this depends much of the fuel economy of the shipyard itself.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In view of the fact that the inclusion of this project is very doubtful in the third Five Year Plan, I want to know why the time of so many committees has been utilised in preparing a plan for the project about whose inclusion the hon. Minister himself is very doubtful?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am not doubtful. I am always a hopeful person as far as these projects are concerned and the efforts which are made always come to fruition if we persist in the efforts. So, it is not a question of any type of despair or anything like that.

Shri Hem Barua: The statement says that the production programme of the project will have to be synchronised with the creation of additional capacity for ship-building during the third Plan. May I know what steps are taken to increase the additional capacity for ship-building in the

country so that this project might materialise?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would not like to enlarge the question relating to the machinery for the ships to a second ship-building yard. My hon. colleague has adequately dealt with the question of the second shipyard at Cochin.

Colony for Displaced Persons at Kalkaji

*1522. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the time likely to be taken for preparation of the layout plans for the proposed colony at Kalkaji for displaced persons from East Pakistan; and

(b) the procedure to be followed in making allotments to displaced persons?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The Central Public Works Department have been asked to prepare a contour survey of the area. The layout plans will be prepared after that. It is difficult to state at this stage as to when the plans would be ready.

(b) The procedure for allotment of plots has not yet been laid down.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know when the loan applications will be invited for making allotments?

Shri P. S. Naskar: As I said, first we will make these plots ready and then in due time we will ask for applications.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what is the approximate area that has been proposed for this colony?

Shri P. S. Naskar: It is not possible to say it; we have requested the CPWD to make the contour survey and I am just today told that the CPWD has made the contour survey. Now they will make a lay-out plan. After these plans are ready we will be in a position to say what the area will be.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Do the Government propose to give any loan for house-building?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Those things have not yet been considered.

Industrial Design Institute

*1526. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply give to Starred Question No. 1803 on the 14th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any Industrial Design Institute has been opened in India; and

(b) if so, when and where?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The details of the scheme of an Industrial Design Institute are being worked out. No decision has yet been taken regarding its location.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if it is not a fact that already steps have been taken to set up an industrial design institute in Bombay?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether any industrial design institute is in existence in India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as this type of institute is concerned, this will be the first of its kind. But several attempts are being made to improve the industrial designs in the different polytechnics and engineering colleges.

Chinese Incursions in Ladakh

*1529. **Shri Pahadia:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan's Resident Representative in the U. N. O. has referred to Chinese incursions in Ladakh in his recent letter to the President of U. N. O.; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) A copy of the letter is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 6].

(b) The letter is under examination.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether we have got any reply to the letter that we sent to the UNO headquarters on this contention of Pakistan—that Pakistan is to be consulted in matters of negotiation with China, about Ladakh, and if so, what is the content?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The letters sent to the Security Council are not replied to. They are just circulated to the members.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether it has been made known to Pakistan by the Government of India that we have full responsibility to protect this area?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have not yet sent a reply to the protest that Pakistan has lodged with the Security Council, and when the reply is sent, we well place a copy of the reply on the Table of the House.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The agrument that the Pakistan Government has been advancing in the UNO is that any agreement made between China and India would not be honoured by Pakistan. May I know whether, regarding this fact, it has been clearly made known to Pakistan that the Government of India is quite competent and it is within her competence to defend this territory and clear the Chinese out of Ladakh?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It has been made clear to Pakistan and the entire world that Kashmir is part of India.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This letter was sent by Pakistan through its permanent representative to UNO. May I know if our permanent representative at the UNO has taken any action on this matter? May I also know what the hon. Deputy Minister means by saying that it is under consideration?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The first letter was sent by Pakistan on the 3rd December, to which we had sent a reply on the 22nd December. A copy of our reply to the Pakistan's second letter, as I said, will again be placed on the Table of the House when our reply is a actually sent. "The matter is under consideration" means, the kind of reply that we will sent to the Pakistan's request to the Security Council is under consideration.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this letter of the permanent representative of Pakistan was sent to the Security Council on the 25th March, 1960 and that letter is still under consideration and no reply has been given to the Security Council by our permanent representative there, may I know whether Government propose to instruct our permanent representative there to give the reply before the Nehru-Chau En-lai talks start here?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I am not aware of the exact date. As I have stated, as soon as the letter is sent to the Security Council, we will place it on the Table of the House. I cannot say what the contents of the letter will be or the exact date on which the letter will be sent.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the contention of Pakistan, how can this matter of Ladakh be discussed with the Chinese Prime Minister here?

Mr. Speaker: That is all argument.

Shri Hem Barua: Yes; Sir; we have not yet given our reply to the Security Council.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The hon. Member might have some doubts about the position regarding Ladakh. But as far as the Government of India are concerned, we have repeated time and again, that the whole

of Kashmir is *de jure* and *de facto* a part of India.

Shri Tyagi: Did the resident representive of Pakistan in his letter agree with India that the Chinese occupation of the territory was unwarranted, uncalled for and was an aggression?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Whatever the permanent representative of Pakistan has told the Security Council is placed on the Table of the House. I would like the hon. Member to read it.

दिल्ली के दुकानदारों के काम के घंटे

*१५३०. **श्री प्र० च० बरुआ :** क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में दुकानों के काम के घंटों में परिवर्तन करने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिये एक समिति नियुक्त की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस समिति के सदस्य कौन कौन हैं और यह कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करेगी ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री अबिद अली): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) लेकिन दिल्ली लेबर एडवाइजरी बोर्ड ने यह मामला इसकी एक सब कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दिया है ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know the working hours of the shops at the present moment?

Shri Abid Ali: According to the Act at present, shops can remain open between 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. during the summer and from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M. during the winter.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how many shop-keepers have been prosecuted up till now for not following the timings?

Shri Abid Ali: Separate notice will be necessary.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that this has been extended to dispensaries also.

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir.

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know whether Government will take note of the recent judgment of Supreme Court about casual leave and sick leave and wheter Government is considering to bring an amendment or to leave the matter to the subcommittee?

Shri Abid Ali: So far we have not received any demand in that respect. In case the demand is received, certainly consideration will be given.

Scheduled Caste Refugees' Colonies in Delhi

*1533. **Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are certain colonies specially allotted to the Sceduled Caste (Sweepers) Community people such as Rampuri-Kalkaji, Lajpat Nagar etc., in New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they were never informed during the last seven years that they would have to pay rent of the allotted rooms; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government are demanding rent for the last seven years in a lumpsum?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: (a) In a part of Kalkaji and Lajpat Nagar, a block of tenements have been exclusively allotted to displaced persons belonging to Scheduled Caste.

(b) No.

Demand notices have been
i to the allottees for payment of
inding instalments.

i B. K. Gaikwad: May I konw
ier there was any agreement
betwen the Government and
cheduled caste displaced persons
the payment of the cost of the
s provided to them?

i Mehr Chand Khanna: So far we
never allotted a single house to
ody free of cost.

i B. K. Gaikwad: May I konw
ier in view of the fact that
y scheduled caste sweepers live
at locality and many of them
nemployed, under these circum-
es, Government will give them
r cent subsidy?

i Mehr Chand Khanna: No, Sir.

i Tyagi: Why have Government
ed a colony or a part thereof
sively to sweepers? Is it with a
to segregate them?

i Mehr Chand Khanna: No, Sir;
would not be correct to say. In
nitial stages, when we built
colonies all round Delhi, there
a number of Harijans who were
lisplaced persons and who came
West Pakistan. In a big colony
ajpat Nagar or Kalkaji, a block
nements was allotted to them.
was the idea then and it was
in the best interests of the per-
themselves, so that they can get
yment in the locality and get
there.

i Bangshi Thakur: May I know
ier after the passing of three
the section relating to time-
oes not come before the Govern-
if they demand seven years'

i Mehr Chand Khanna: I think
case of Government, the period
ger.

a Mahendra Pratap: When I
ed at their meeting, I saw the
place. I am very sorry to state
one lump sum such a big amount. Is there any provision that it may be divided into several instalments?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We have the greatest sympathy for them and it was with that intention in view that in our colonies like Patel Nagar, Lajpat Nagar or Kalkaji, we allotted them tenements and the price that has to be paid for those tenements is spread over a period of 15 years. Secondly, the maount of each instalment is fairly small. Thev are heavily in arrears. They came to see me the other day and I told them that if they pay me the existing instalments plus arrears to the extent of one month, I am prepared to accept. In some cases, the arrears amount to four or five years. I am not asking the entire amount to be paid today. I am only asking one month arrear plus the existing rent. I do not think there can be any better concession than that.

Shri B. K Gaikwad: May I know whether Government are aware that in Delhi area, not only one or two, but not less than a dozen separate localities for scheduled caste displaced persons have been constructed and they are made to stay there? Government have said that if they pay 1 month arrear plus 1 month running rent, they will be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: He is making a speech. What is his question?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I request Government that they may take hereafter only monthly rent or the cost of the premises, whatever it may be?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If Government want to deal with this question as an entirely business concern, I can forfeit these properties, become the owner and sell them at three or four times the price. That is not my intention. I want them to stay in the tenements and I am giving them very

Shri Tyagi: One thing has not been clarified. My friend insinuated that the Government has created separate colonies for scheduled castes. I hope this is not the policy of Government.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As I said in the very beginning, tenements have been allotted to them in big localities like Lajpat Nagar or Kalkaji so that they may get work there.

Mr. Speaker: There is no such intention. The hon. Member himself started it. Evidently some portions are reserved; otherwise in the midst of other persons who are already there, these people would not have an opportunity.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: There is also segregation here—that side Congress and this side Opposition.

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav: May I know the total number of tenements and their rents?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The total number of tenements in Lajpatnagar is 214 and Kalkaji 96. The rent is very small and it varies from Rs. 5-10-0 to 5-14-0 or so.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether it is a fact that Government have given private land free of cost to several displaced persons and in this case Government have charged the cost of the land from the Scheduled Caste refugees? If so, may I know whether it is fair for the Government to recover the cost of the land from these displaced persons?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am very sorry to say that unnecessary motives are being imputed and insinuations made. What I said was that we have given them very good concessions. As regards land, I am not asking them to pay a pie for the land. It is only the ground rent extending over a period of 99 years. We charge a very small amount of ground rent every month.

Indian Trade Union Act

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*1534. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. M Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1015 on the 18th December, 1959 and state at what stage are the proposals for amendment of the Indian Trade Unions Act including the condition relating to the membership fee?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Proposals for amendment to the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 including the one relating to the membership fee are being finalised.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What are the precise details which are under consideration?

Shri Abid Ali: The amendment is that the membership fee will be 25 nP from each member per month.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question it was stated that the amending Bill would be introduced by the next session. May I know whether it would be possible to introduce the amending Bill in this session?

Shri Abid Ali: It may be possible to introduce it during the current session. Otherwise, it will certainly be introduced during next session.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In addition to the provision relating to membership fee, may I know what other provisions of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 will be amended?

Shri Abid Ali: Apart from membership fee, the other provisions to be amended relate to inspection by the registrar or his nominee of the trade union accounts, records etc. to check up the correectness of the actual returns and other miscellaneous items.

Shri Tyagi: Is it also proposed to enact that in all installations there would be only one trade union and no other parallel unions?

Shri Abid Ali: No, Sir.

Calcutta Dock Labour Board

*1535. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to recover the expenditure on leave, provident fund contributions and other benefits reimbursed by the Calcutta Dock Labour Board to the stevedores;

(b) if so, the amount so far recovered; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The employers pay a separate levy in respect of monthly workers. The reimbursement was made from the realisations from this levy. The Board has since decided to discontinue the practice from 1-4-1960.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether money was given to the stevedores from the provident fund and also from the workmen's compensation claims?

Shri Abid Ali: So far as the provident fund amount is concerned, I have informed the House earlier that it is quite safe and is shown in a separate account. With regard to workmen's compensation, of course, they will get the amount whenever it becomes payable to the workers.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: What is the amount that has been given to the stevedores from the provident fund account and the workmen's compensation claim?

Mr. Speaker: The whole thing was discussed quite recently and a number of hon. Members participated in this.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: The replies are vague. That is why we have to put questions again.

Shri Abid Ali: All the details are mentioned in the Report which the hon. Member has in his possession.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: What is the amount due?

Mr. Speaker: Let him took into the Report. The hon. Members should look into first what is contained in the Report. It is not usual to allow questions on the floor of the House relating to matters on which the answers will be available in printed records available to hon. Members.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I wanted to know the amount that has been realised so far.

Shri Abid Ali: There is no amount which has to be realised. As I explained the other day, either the shipper or the stevedore has to pay. If the amount is to be paid by the Board, then it is realised from the shippers. If the stevedores themselves pay, then the levy is reduced. The workers are not losing in any way.

Mr. Speaker: Whoever pays, what is the amount that has been realised so far?

Shri Abid Ali: No amount has been realised. Formerly, we were realising 55 per cent. levy. From the 1st of April, the amount has to be paid by the stevedores themselves. Consequently the levy has been reduced from 55 per cent. to 9 per cent. only.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: It was already admitted by the hon. Minister that it was unfortunate that the provident money was utilized by the stevedores. I want to know the extent of the money taken by the stevedores from the provident fund amount and the amount so far realised out of that.

Shri Abid Ali: Bonds mortgaged were of the value of Rs. 5 lakhs. That has been realised and put in a separate account.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether the amount which was reimbursed to the stevedores was the property of the Board? In May, 1959 Government appointed an enquiry committee to go into the working of

the Calcutta Dock Labour Board and they have stated that the money reimbursed wrongly to the stevedores should be recovered. May I know when Government are going to recover that money?

Shri Abid Ali: No, the Commission has not suggested that it should be recovered. It has stated that the system should be changed. As I said earlier, either the stevedores pay directly to the workers or the shippers pay through the Board. If the hon. Members are under the impression that any amount due to the workers has been wrongfully utilized, that is a mistaken impression which should be removed.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I put one more question? I have given notice of a Short Notice Question also which you, Sir, have disallowed, saying that this is going to come up today.

Mr. Speaker: How can he put a question which I have disallowed? Very well, let him put it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that a specific recommendation was made by the Mehta Committee appointed in May 1959, that the money advanced to the stevedores was in contravention of the scheme and whether it also stated that if this was advanced to a private party criminal action could have been taken? May I know whether Government propose to take any kind of action against the stevedores in view of the recommendations of the Mehta Committee?

Shri Abid Ali: The reply to the first part is "Yes" and to the latter part "No", because the Commission itself has not recommended that it should be realised.

Plywood Factory in NEFA

*1536. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 919 on the 17th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Agreement with the British firm, for the setting up of a plywood factory and some other like concerns in NEFA area has since been executed;

(b) what are the main features of the Agreement;

(c) whether any change has been made in the final terms of the Agreement; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) No. The matter is still being discussed.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that offers were originally invited by the NEFA Administration for the setting up of a plywood factory in NEFA with 51 per cent. shares for the tribal people?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Yes, in the advertisement calling for applications for setting up a plywood factory we stated that 51 per cent. share should be reserved for the tribal people.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Has there been any change in that proposal?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The Company with which we are having negotiations has offered 40 per cent. of the capital share which may be held by the tribal people as preference shares or equity shares.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the reduction from 51 per cent. to 40 per cent. is with the approval of the tribal people?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The matter is still at the last stage of negotiation.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the original negotiation with the British firm was dropped and now negotiations are proceeding with the Assam Railway and Trading Company Limited, and they have agreed to give 40 per cent. share to the NEFA Administration in the Company? If so, does it not go counter to the original advertisement made by the NEFA Administration to

the effect that a limited liability company would have to be formed to work the forests in which the NEFA Administration reserves the right to purchase shares on behalf of the tribal people up to 51 per cent. of the share capital and thereby have a share in the management of the company? Now negotiations are being carried on with the Assam Railway and Trading Company Limited under which they have offered 40 per cent. of the capital in equity or preference shares which will affect our right in the sharing of the management.

Mr. Speaker: By this long question he wants to know why the percentage has been reduced from 51 per cent.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: That was an offer given by us. Now the negotiations are in the final stage.....

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the NEFA Administration.....

Shri J. N. Hazarika: .....in which the Company has offered 40 per cent. instead of 51 per cent.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question is that if the NEFA Administration could originally take 51 per cent. shares in the capital and have a dominant voice in the administration or in the exploitation of the forests etc. why should the percentage be reduced from 51 to 40. Apparently, it is against the interests of the NEFA Administration.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: It is quite obvious because it was our offer and it had to be negotiated. In the negotiations at the last stage they had offered 40 per cent. instead of 51 per cent.

An Hon. Member: Why has it been dropped?

Mr. Speaker: 51 per cent. was the offer or the proposal of the Government. They did not agree to it. They have agreed to 40 per cent.

Shri Hem Barua: The original negotiations were with a British firm. They demanded 51 per cent. from them. That was dropped. Fresh negotiations are being carried on with a different firm, that is, with the Assam Railway and Trading Company Limited. They have offered 40 per cent. I want to know specifically whether Government propose to agree to the 40 per cent. that has been offered by this new company.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has changed his question. One question that he asked was answered. It is a matter of proposal and not a matter of agreement. They did not agree to 51 per cent. so they had to offer it to some other firm who are prepared to give only 40 per cent. Hon. Member is asking another question. I am not going to allow it.

Exports to U.S.A.

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*1540. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1016 on the 18th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the proposals to set up a panel of designers to produce right type of goods that could be exported to America; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether Government have also considered the proposal for making designing arrangements in USA of handloom goods?

Shri Kanungo: Exactly that is under consideration, that is, how it is to be done. We are discussing the matter with several American foundations along with the Handloom Board.

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion it transpired that there were some spurious American companies

in Washington, for instance, who were trying to imitate our designs of handlooms. They were producing those imitated designs of handloom cloth there for sale. Some steps were taken. What is the outcome of those steps? Do they continue in this business?

Shri Kanungo: I am sorry the question refers entirely to a different matter.

Shri Hem Barua: How? This is about having designs for our goods so that they might be exported to USA. But those people have started designing our goods in their country. These two things are connected. In that case either we drop our designing or we succumb to their designs.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any difference between the one and the other?

Shri Hem Barua: No.

Shri Kanungo: Of course. This is the question of designing of fabrics. What the hon. Member is speaking about is the registered trade mark design, that is, the industrial property.

Mr. Speaker: The question asked was that some people are trying to put fake designs and so on on the market and whether it does not infringe as also what steps are taken. Evidently there is no confusion between the one and the other. One is designed and the other is faked.

Shri Hem Barua: The fake design is to be stopped so that our design may work there.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member has not yet given jurisdiction to this country over the United States of America. Next question.

Manufacture of Motor Cycles

*1541. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 837 on the 14th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Union Government have approved the scheme of setting up a factory in Mysore for the manufacture of motor cycles;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be established?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The scheme is to manufacture Jawa 'CZ' motor cycles of 50 c.c., 175 c.c. and 250 c.c. with an indigenous content of 80 per cent. which they are to achieve in a period of 3 years. The production is to be established within 18 months with an initial indigenous content of 48 per cent.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether there is any Indian firm which offered to set up this motor cycle factory?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Ideal Motors Limited at Mysore.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Why for such kind of factories only Mysore is specially favoured? Why such kind of factories are not set up in a central place, such as Nagpur or any other place?

Shri Manubhai Shah: My hon. friend has perhaps thought that Bangalore is the place. He has misunderstood it for Mysore City where there is no factory at all.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What will be the output of this factory when it is completed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: 15,000 motor cycles when the factory is in peak production

Mr Speaker: Regarding the previous supplementary question, what the hon. Member evidently wants to know is why there is no dispersal and why there should be concentration in any particular part or State. The hon. Member wants to know why, according to the Industries Act, as far as possible dispersal should not be made. That is not the answer to be given.

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is dispersal. Mysore City has no industry .....(*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Minister can appreciate the question. Why should there be concentration in one State? He does not mean that instead of Bangalore have it in Mysore or in another part of Mysore State. Why not start it in Madhya Pradesh or in Bombay State?

An Hon. Member: Why not in Andhra?

Mr. Speaker: I am not compelling the hon. Minister to answer. All that I can say is that the hon. Minister must understand the spirit of the question.. (*Interruption*). All that he wants is dispersal and therefore he asked that question. The hon. Minister can certainly say that there are greater facilities there for having this than in a central place or that Mysore also has to be provided though it is in the same State. Hon. Members do not know. They are not all hon. Ministers here.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I may submit that the policy of dispersal is fundamental to the extent that the proposal comes from a particular area. We only try to indicate that they should go to under-developed places. Now it will not be correct to equate one city because one city of a State is highly industrialised with other parts of that State and say that that State is fully industrialised. As a matter of fact, there is equal need from different industrially underdeveloped parts. Though Bombay may be industrialised, there are so many areas in Maharashtra or Gujerat which are not industrialised. Similarly, Calcutta may be industrialised, but there are many parts of West Bengal which are not industrialised. So also is the case of Mysore City. Roundabout it there are no industries there. So when the party selected the place there was no reason to say that they might move it from there.

Shri Tyagi: Is there any plan.....

Mr. Speaker: Do hon. Members want to pursue this question?

Shri Tyagi: Yes, Sir. Just one supplementary. I want to know if there is also a proposal under the consideration of the Government to establish a factory for the manufacture of scooters.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. There are almost two or three proposals which are under consideration. When the proposals are properly scrutinised etc. the Government will decide as to what is to be done in the matter.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: What is the total demand of motor cycles at present and what is the indigenous production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Estimates of such commodities are difficult to make. But in the Second Five Year Plan, as the House is aware, the target was 5,000. That was already achieved, but we found that the target was an underestimate. So for the Third Plan the target which was thought of as 10,000 is also being considered an underestimate. So we will have 5,000 in the Madras factory, 15,0000 in this factory and perhaps another factory in some other part of India might also be considered so that in items of transport we are not let down by lack of capacity.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Is it to be in the private sector or in the public sector?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a private sector project by a private firm.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister said that this factory was going to be established in Mysore because the original proposal came from that place. May I know if the Ministry of Commerce and Industry acts upon this principle to have such a factory at a place from where the suggestion comes?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Generally this is so unless it comes from a very highly industrialised place. As the House and Parliament decide from

time to time, overconcentration of industry should be avoided. Therefore if the original selection by a party is such that it is quite vulnerable to develop a backward area, then we do not really either persuade them or take up another suggestion.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Can I plead for our underdeveloped Braj, the centre of Hindu religion? There also we can have a small factory.

Shri Rami Reddy: Does the Ministry of Commerce and Industry propose to set up any committee to make a survey of the industries in the country so that they may prepare a master plan for the development of backward regions in regard to industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Third Five Year Plan itself is a master plan for India. All the different considerations, economic, social, the availability of materials, resources etc. are taken up before the Third Plan or the Second Plan or for the matter of that all the plans are drawn up.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dunlop Tyres

***1519. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to staate:

(a) whether Government are aware that 34 x 7 Dunlop Tyres are being sold at Barbil, Barajamada area of Orissa at an extra price of Rs. 200 per tyre over and above the listed price; and

(b) if so, what control Government are exercising to see that Dunlop and other foreign tyre manufacturers in India sell their tyres through their agents at listed price?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 7].

House Building Advances to Posts and Telegraphs Employees

***1520. Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1349 on the 31st March, 1958 and state:

(a) how many employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department have since been granted house building advance;

(b) whether Government have considered the question of relaxation of the conditions under the scheme; and

(c) if not, how they propose to extend the benefit to really needy persons?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) In addition to the 15 employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department to whom house building advances were approved upto the 22nd March, 1958, advances have been approved for another 54 P. & T. employees upto the 31st March, 1960.

(b) and (c). The House Building Advance Rules already provide for grant of advances to Central Government (including P. & T.) employees who are either permanent or have rendered ten years' continuous service. The amount of advance is limited to 24 months' pay of a Central Government servant or Rs. 25,000, whichever is lower. The question of increasing the quantum of advance for certain categories of Government employees is under conisideration.

Hostel for Working Girls in Delhi

***1523. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi**: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have a hostel for working girls at Delhi; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme, the expenditure involved and the accommodation that would be available in the hostel?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, it is proposed to construct a hostel for single female Government employees. The plans and the estimate prepared by the Central Public Works Department needed some revision. The revised plans and estimate are under preparation with the Central Public Works Department.

Central Drug Re-Control Institute

*1524. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Commerme and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Central Drug Re-control Institute has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration and it will be sometime before it is finalised.

Bombay Dock Labour Board

*1525. **Shri Anthony Pillai:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) how many houses were proposed to be constructed under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme drawn up by the Bombay Dock Labour Board;

(b) how many houses have been constructed;

(c) what amount of financial assistance has been provided to it;

(d) if no assistance has been provided the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Scheme under the Dock Workers Regulation of Employment Act is being amended for imposing a levy for raising funds to construct houses?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 3,500.

(b) 571 from the funds of the Board.

(c) and (d). A loan of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned to the Board for meeting their commitments on the housing colony.

(e) No.

Production of Chemical Fertilizers at Sindri

*1527. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is at present a shortfall in the production of chemical fertilizers at Sindri;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to step up production?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). Mainly because of the difficulty in obtaining the full requirements of the special type of coking coal, the production at Sindri showed a decline. The Steel, Mines and Fuel Ministry have now helped to meet the requirements of Sindri for this type of coal, and attempts are also being made to locate and get allotted suitable coals on a long-term basis.

भारत में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह

*१५२८. **श्रीमती मिनीमाता :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार १९६०-६१ में भारत में एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह का आयोजन कर रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर): सरकार १९६१ के आरम्भ में भारत में एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के आयोजन के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ।

रंग का कारखाना

*१५३१. **श्री सरजू पांडेय :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री १२ फरवरी, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम जर्मनी कांसोर्टियम के साथ भारत में जो बातचीत हो रही थी क्या उसे इस बीच अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कारखाना देश के किस भाग में खोला जायेगा ;

(ग) उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी; और

(घ) उस पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) जैसा कि २२ मार्च, १९६० को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०२३ के उत्तर में पहले ही बताया जा चुका है, प० जर्मनी की फर्मों के कन्सर्टियम से मूलभूत रसायन तथा अन्तःवर्तीय पदार्थ (इण्टरमीडियेट्स) बनाने की एक प्रायोजना स्थापित करने के बारे में बातचीत पूरी हो चुकी है और करार का एक सर्वसम्मत मसौदा तैयार कर लिया गया है जो भारत सरकार तथा प० जर्मन फर्मों के अनुमोदन के बाद लागू होगा ।

(ख) जैसा कि २२ दिसम्बर, १९५९ को सदन की मेज पर रखे एक विवरण में बताया गया था, सरकार ने अन्तःवर्तीय पदार्थ संयंत्र बम्बई राज्य के पनवेल स्थान के पास आप्टा खरपाड़ा में लगाने का अस्थाई तौर पर निश्चिय कर लिया है। कारखाने के वास्तविक स्थान का अन्तिम निर्णय प० जर्मन फर्मों के शैल्पिक विशेषज्ञों की सलाह से किया जायेगा ।

(ग) इसमें शुरू में लगभग ४० अन्तःवर्तीय पदार्थ बनाने का प्रस्ताव है । इसकी कुल उत्पादन क्षमता लगभग २४००० टन प्रतिवर्ष होगी ।

(घ) इस प्रायोजना की पूंजीगत लागत लगभग ११ से १२ करोड़ रु० तक होने का अनुमान है । इसमें कार्यकारी पूंजी और बस्ती की लागत शामिल नहीं है ।

तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना

*१५३२. **श्री ब्रजेश्वर राय**
श्री कालिका सिंह :

क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना इस अधिवेशन में पेश नहीं की जा सकेगी ;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इसके कब तक पेश किये जाने की आशा है ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र): (क) से (ग) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्रारम्भिक रूपरेखा तैयार करने का काम चल रहा है। आशा है कि मसविदा मई महीना के पूर्वार्द्ध में सरकार के विचार के लिये तैयार हो जायेगा और जून के शुरू में प्रकाशित कर दिया जायेगा । प्रकाशन के बाद तुरन्त ही सदस्यों को कापियां भेज दी जायेंगी । ऐसा ख्याल है कि प्रारम्भिक रूपरेखा पर संसद् द्वारा आगामी अधिवेशन में विचार किया जायेगा ।

Allotment of Government Accommodation

*1537. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 267 on the 22nd February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether all the cases of Government employees, who either them-

selves or whose fathers or mothers own houses in New Delhi Delhi but are occupying Government accommodation without obtaining certificates of eligibility as required under the rules, have been examined; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No, Sir; 63 cases of officers who either themselves or their parents own houses in Delhi New Delhi and who are in occupation of Government accommodation have yet to be decided.

(b) 80 such cases have been finalised and the decisions taken in respect of the officers concerned are as follows:--

(1) 45 have been declared eligible for Government accommodation on payment of normal rent;

(2) 8 have been allowed to stay for a specified period ranging from 3 to 6 months on the merits of the individual cases on payment of normal rent;

(3) 9 have been declared eligible on payment of enhanced rent; and

(4) 18 have been declared ineligible but have been allowed time to vacate Government accommodation subject to payment of enhanced rent.

Houses for Madras Dock Workers

*1538. **Shri Tangamani**: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras Dock Labour Board has constructed any houses for dock workers as the Bombay Dock Labour Board has done; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Due to paucity of funds. Steps are, however, being taken by the Board to make a modest beginning to construct houses for its workers out of its Welfare Fund.

भारतीय डाकुओं का पाकिस्तान से धावा

*१५३९. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** १२ फरवरी, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गंगानगर पर जिन भारतीय डाकुओं ने आक्रमण किया था उन्हें लौटाने और उनके द्वारा लूटी गई सम्पत्ति को वापस करने के बारे में पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों के साथ जो बातचीत चल रही थी उसमें इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : पश्चिम पाकिस्तान पुलिस के अधिकारियों ने राजस्थान पुलिस को सूचना दी है कि जिन डाकुओं ने गंगानगर पर धावा बोला था उनका मामला अब विशेष सैनिक अदालत के सामने है। पश्चिम पाकिस्तान पुलिस ने डाकुओं से लूट का जो माल—जैसे, जेवर, कपड़ा, तम्बाकू, ऊंट और नोट—बरामद किया था, वह अभी तक भारतीय अधिकारियों को वापस नहीं किया गया है। राजस्थान के अधिकारी इस मामले पर लिखा पढ़ी कर रहे हैं।

Manufacture of Hand-made Paper in Andhra Pradesh

2148. **Shri Madhusudan Rao**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been extended to the individuals or societies in Andhra Pradesh for the manufacture of hand-made paper in the State:

(b) if so, the amount of total financial assistance given to such Societies during 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(c) the total production of each Society during the same period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 8].

Educated Unemployed

2149. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of educated unemployed has increased in Andhra Pradesh during 1959-60 as compared to 1958-59; and

(b) what has been the effect of the scheme undertaken by Government to reduce unemployment amongst educated persons?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes. The number of educated applicants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges increased from 30,290 at the end of December, 1958 to 32,429 at the end of December, 1959.

(b) Various Plan Schemes are creating additional employment opportunities for the educated also.

Publications Division

2150. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the net profits earned by the Publications Division up to 31st December, 1959?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): It is not possible to give the net profits earned by the Publications Division as it is not maintained as a Commercial Department and no profit and loss accounts are kept. The total revenue from sale of books etc. this year (upto 21st March, 1960) was Rs. 22,04,358.

Indian Yogis Abroad

2151. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Yogis are imparting yogic knowledge of breath control in some European countries;

(b) whether it is under any of the schemes sponsored by Government;

(c) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(d) the names of the countries in which they are imparting training?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Government of India have no information about this.

(b) to (d). Government of India have not sponsored any such scheme.

Sterling for Purchase of Paper

2152. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have allocated any sterling for the purchase of paper;

(b) if so the amount and date of allocation;

(c) whether the allocation has not yet been utilised by State Trading Corporation; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

State Trading Corporation

2153. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what was the total amount of demurrage paid by the State Trading Corporation in 1958-59, port-wise, for imports and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): No demurrage has been paid by the State Trading Corporation on imports during the year 1958-59.

Labour Welfare in U.P.

2154. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money which has been allotted to Uttar Pradesh for

mplementing labour welfare measures the State during 1960-61; and

(b) the nature of measures for hich money has been allotted?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Rs. 112·00 khs.

(b) The amount includes provision or craftsmen training, manpower and mployment service, and other labour elfare schemes.

Small Scale Industries in U.P.

2155. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the linister of **Commerce and Industry** e pleased to state:

(a) how many Small Scale Industries in Uttar Pradesh are getting ssistance from the small scale industries service institute (district-wise);

(b) the nature of assistance given; nd

(c) the names of the factories?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 9].

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme in U.P.

2156. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the total amount of money allotted under Middle Income Group Housing Scheme to Uttar Pradesh for the year 1959-60 and the amount disbursed?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): A total sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was allocated to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for 1959-60 under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme and the Life Insurance Cor-

Government of India Press at Simla

2157. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 33 on the 16th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the site selected for new building for the Government of India Press at Simla has since been secured; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for the construction of the building?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The site selected for the new building for the Government of India Press at Simla has been finally settled.

(b) A survey of the site has been made recently by the Senior Architect and the Engineers concerned and preliminary plan and estimate for the construction of the building are being drawn up.

Survey of Contract Labour

2158. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1679 on the 18th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the reports of the surveys conducted by the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla, in regard to the condition of contract labour in five selected industries; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Survey reports in respect of Iron Ore Mines, Petroleum (Refineries and Oil fields)

Ministries concerned. The Survey report in respect of Building and Construction Industry is still awaited from the Director, Labour Bureau.

Diploma Course for Company Secretaries

2159. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1694 on the 18th December, 1959 and state the progress made in instituting a certificate or diploma course for Company Secretaries in order to meet the demand for qualified persons?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Government have now decided to set up an Advisory Board, consisting of representatives of some of the interests concerned, to advise the Government on all matters relating to the profession of Company Secretaries, including those relating to the prescription of syllabi and the holding of examinations. This Board is expected to meet in the near future.

Research Centres for Industries in Delhi

2160. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1742 on the 17th December, 1959 and state at what stage is the proposal to establish Research Centres for pottery, foundry and fruit preservation industries in Delhi?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The proposal has been considered by a Sub- Committee constituted by the Delhi Administration and will now be discussed at the meeting of the Delhi Development Advisory Board before it is referred to the Planning Commission for consideration.

Partition Committee

2161. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 576 on the 27th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any meetings of the Partition Committee of the Governments of West Pakistan and Punjab have since been held to discuss matters regarding which agreement was not reached earlier; and

(b) If so, the matters regarding which decision has been reached?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Dandakaranya Scheme

2162. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided for the development of the Borigma Umarkot Road in Dandakaranya area;

(b) when the work will be completed;

(c) whether the work is executed through the local contractors or by the displaced persons; and

(d) whether schedule of rates paid for these works is the same as the schedule of rates of the Orissa Public Works Department in that area?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Only a part of this road i.e. from Papdahandi to Umarkote has been taken over by the Dandakaranya Development Authority for development. An estimate of Rs. 17·53 lakhs has been approved for upgrading this portion.

(b) Within about two years.

(c) The work is being executed partly through contractors and partly through displaced persons and tribals.

(d) The estimates for the work have been prepared on the basis of the Dandakaranya Schedule of rates which has been drawn up with due regard to the local Public Works Department schedule of rates.

Phenyl Actic Acid

2163. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Phenyl Actic Acid imported into India in the year 1958-59 and 1959-60 and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how it is used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of Phenyl Actic Acid can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for its production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country or whether Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 10].

Benzyl Chloride

2164. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Benzyl Chloride imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how it is used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of Benzyl Chloride can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for its production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country or whether Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 11].

Vitreous Enamels

2165. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Vitreous Enamels for Copper imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how they are used in the country;

(c) whether the indigenous preduction of Vitreous Enamles for Copper can be taken on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta;

(d) the amount that will be required to set up an industry for their production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for their production in the country or whether Government want to produce them in the Public Sector.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) As Vitreous Enamels for Copper are not specifically shown in the import trade classification of the country, it is not possible to furnish their import statistics separately.

(b) They find wide application in the manufacture of indicating instruments and meters such as clock dials,

telephone dials, water meters and electricity meters etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. The process developped at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta has already been leased out to a firm in Calcutta who, to start with, are manufacturing water meter dials.

(d) The existing enamel factories can take up the manufacture of the item without any additional equipment.

(e) Although Government have received some applications for the grant of licences under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of Enamels, no application has been received for the manufacture of Vitreous Enamels for Copper as such. There is no proposal to undertake the manufacture of this item in the Public Sector for the present.

Diosgenin

2166. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Diosgenin imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how it is used in the country;

(c) whether the indigenous production of Diosgenin can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu;

(d) the amount that will be required to set up an industry for its production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country or whether Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e) The item 'Diosgenin' is not shown specifically in the trade classification of this country. Its import statistics are therefore not available.

It is used as a starting raw material for cortisone and other steroidal hormones.

A process for the preparation of Diosgenin from Dioscorea Tubers has been developed at the Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu and is covered by an Indian patent. For the production of 50 kgs per day of Diosgenin, the capital outlay required is estimated at Rs. 95,000.

One scheme has recently been received for its manufacture based on the above research and it is under consideration. Two firms have already been licensed to produce synthetic hormones where the scheme envisages the production of diosgenin as an intermediary product starting from plant products like Dioscorea. There is no proposal at present to manufacture it in the Public Sector.

Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals (P) Ltd.

2167. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of the expansion plants so far completed in the Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals (P) Ltd. factory; and

(b) the capacity of production expected by the end of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b) The installed capacity of the expansion plants which have more or less been completed is 70 tons of urea and 400 tons if double salt per day. The optimum production is expected to be achieved after the teething troubles which are normal in a nitrogenous fertilizer factory are overcome gradually.

Export of Manganese Ore

2168. { **Shri Pangarkar:** / **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of manganese ore and iron ore lying in various ports of India for export as on the 1st February 1960; and

(b) how much of it is in the State Trading Corporation account and how much in the private account?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 12].

Export of Ground-nut Oil and Oil Cakes

2169. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of ground-nut oil and oil cakes exported from India during the year 1959-60; and

(b) the names of countries to which exported?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 13].

निर्यात लाइसेंस

२१७०. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश के विभिन्न भागों के किसानों को नगदी की फसलों जैसे पटसन, हल्दी, काली मिर्च, मूंगफली और कपास आदि का निर्यात करने के लिये निर्यात लाइसेंस देने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो): (क) और (ख). कच्चे पटसन का निर्यात स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के द्वारा किया जाता है। हल्दी तथा काली मिर्च के निर्यात का नियंत्रण नहीं किया जाता। उत्पादकों की सहकारी समितियों को हाथ से चुनी हुई बढ़िया मूंगफली के दानों तथा कुछ किस्मों की कपास का निर्यात करने की अनुमति पहले ही दी जा चुकी है जिनके निर्यात का नियमन कोटा प्रणाली के आधार पर किया जाता है ।

Import of Catechu

2171. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the value of Catechu imported in India during 1959-60?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The value of Cutch (Catechu) extract imported into India during 1959-60 (April-December 1959) was Rs. 86,000. The information beyond December 1959 is not yet available.

Evaluation Board

2172. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh have set up an Evaluation Board for labour laws;

(b) if so, its composition; and

(c) whether this has been done with the concurrence of the Centre?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) The Board consists of twelve members, six representing workers and six employers. The Deputy Labour Minister, Uttar Pradesh Government, is the Chairman, and the Labour Commissioner the Secretary.

(c) As the Board has been set up in pursuance of a recommendation of

the Standing Labour Committe, the question of the concurrence of the Central Government does not arise.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में तैयार किये गये कम्बल

२१७३. { **श्री पद्म देव :**
श्री हेम राज :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष चम्बा केन्द्र (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में कितने कम्बल तैयार किये गये;

(ख) इन कम्बलों को तैयार करने के लिये कितना माल स्थानीय साधनों से और कितना बाहर से मंगवाया गया; और

(ग) सरकारी केन्द्रों में तैयार किये गये कम्बलों की तुलना में ग्रामीण लोगों द्वारा तैयार किये गये कम्बल कैसे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) इस केन्द्र में १९५९-६० में ४६ कम्बल तैयार किये गये ।

(ख) हाथ से कती हुई देशी ऊन इन कम्बलों में कतई प्रयोग नहीं की गई है । मिल में कती २।। मन ऊन जो बाहर से खरीदी गयी थी, इन कम्बलों के बनाने में प्रयोग की गयी ।

(ग) प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में बनाये गये कम्बल देहातों में बने कम्बलों के मुकाबले किस्म, बुनावट तथा टिकाऊपन में अच्छे हैं और इनके भाव भी प्रतियोगितापूर्ण हैं ।

Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur

2174. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arbitrators appointed to investigate into the loss of timber at Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur have submitted their report;

(b) whether this is pending since 1953; and

(c) the amount involved?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No.

(b) The case is pending since October, 1954.

(c) The value of the claims preferred by the Contractors and the Government amount to Rs. 2.49 lakhs and Rs. 15.98 lakhs respectively.

Calcutta Dock Labour Board

2175. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri D. R. Chavan:
Shri Purshottam Das:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) was appointed as the first Administrative Officer of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board;

(b) whether he was again transferred to Dhanbad as Regional Labour Commissioner; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that he fled to Pakistan without any knowledge of Government?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) Yes.

(c) He obtained leave with effect from 1-5-1956 to enable him to see his ailing mother-in-law at Dacca in Pakistan. On 26-6-1956 he sent a letter of resignation which was accepted as there was no other alternative. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the payment of amount due to him on account of salary and provident fund accumulations etc. has been with-held.

जिलों का पुनर्गठन

२१७६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन:** क्या योजना मंत्री ८ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११०७ के उत्तर में दिये गये आश्वासन की पूर्ति के लिये १३ मार्च, १९५९ को सभा-पटल पर रखे गये विवरण के बारे में

वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विभिन्न राज्यों में कमिश्नरियों, जिलों तथा सब-डिवीजनों का वैज्ञानिक आधार पर पुनर्गठन करने में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र): विभिन्न राज्यों में कमिश्नरियों, जिलों तथा सब-डिवीजनों के पुनर्गठन में आगे जो प्रगति हुई वह संक्षेप में इस प्रकार है :—

आंध्र प्रदेश :

सारे राज्य में राष्ट्रीय प्रसार सेवा स्कीम चालू हो जाने के बाद ही जिलों और डिवीजनों के पुनर्गठन के विषय में विचार किया जायेगा ।

असम:

सन् १९५७ में कोकरा जहार सब-डिवीजन बनाने के बाद कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई ।

बिहार:

सहरसा और धनबाद के दो नये जिले और तीन नये सब-डिवीजन बनने की सूचना १४-८-५९ को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २९४ के उत्तर में दी जा चुकी है । बाकी पुनर्गठन अभी विचाराधीन है और अभी कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है ।

बम्बई:

नान्देड़ जिले का राजुरा तालुका चन्दा के कलक्टर और नागपुर के कमिश्नर के आधीन कर दिया गया है । पंचमहल जिले के कुछ गांव बड़ौदा जिले में और बड़ौदा जिले के कुछ गांव पंचमहल जिले में अदल बदल कर दिये गये हैं । राजकोट डिवीजन अमरेली जूनागढ़ का पुनर्गठन कर दिया गया है और अब उसमें भावनगर, सुरेन्द्र नगर, राजकोट और जाम नगर जिले हैं । अहमदाबाद के दो गांव सुरेन्द्र नगर जिले में मिला दिये गये हैं । प्रशासनिक सुविधा की दृष्टि से पहले ६ जिलों के बहुत से गांवों (महलों) ताल्लुकों को एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में बदल दिया गया है । सूरत जिले की बम्बई डिवीजन से निकाल कर अहमदाबाद डिवीजन में मिला दिया गया है ।

डिवीजन कमिश्नरों को काम के अनुसार सब-डिवीजनों का पुनर्गठन कर सकने का अधिकार दे दिया गया है ।

केरल:

राज्य सरकार से आगे कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है ।

मध्य प्रदेश :

कमिश्नरियों, जिलों और सब-डिवीजनों के पुनर्गठन करने की दिशा में अभी कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई ।

मद्रास:

मद्रास सरकार के सामने अपने जिलों की सीमाओं में हेर फेर करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । उन्होंने ९ जिलों में भू-राजस्व (लैण्ड रेवेन्यू) तथा साधारण प्रशासन देखने के लिये राजस्व अधिकारी नियुक्त कर दिये हैं । कलक्टर भू-राजस्व का प्रधान होने के नाते इन अधिकारियों के अपरिनियत मामलों के कार्य की देखभाल करता रहेगा ।

१२ राजस्व जिलों को २१ विकास जिलों में बांट दिया गया है और इनमें से प्रत्येक जिले की एक जिला विकास समिति बना दी गई है ।

मैसूर:

१ अक्तूबर १९५९ को मंगलौर नाम का एक सब-डिवीजन बना दिया गया है ।

उड़ीसा:

२६-१-५९ से भुवनेश्वर नाम का एक नया सब-डिवीजन बना दिया गया है । परलाखेमेदी सब-डिवीजन के रामगिरी-उदयगिरी ताल्लुके के तम्बा क्षेत्र को परहामपुर सब-डिवीजन में मिला दिया गया है । कालाहंडी जिले के काशीपुर ताल्लुके को कोरापुर जिले में शामिल करने के विषय में विचार किया जा रहा है ।

नरसिंहपुर नायागढ़ और नीलगिरी के भूतपूर्व रियासती जिले जिन में क्रमशः कटक, पुरी और बालासोर के जिलाधीश ही पदेन जिलाधीश होते थे अब समाप्त कर दिये गये हैं और उन्हें नियमित जिलों में मिला दिया गया है।

आजकल कटक जिले के भूतपूर्व रियासती सब-डिवीजन नरसिंहपुर निगरिया और बादम्बा अथागढ़ के सब-डिवीजनल अफसर के अधीन है जो इन सब-डिवीजनों के पदेन सब-डिवीजनल अफसर भी है। पुरी जिले में एस० डी० ओ० नायागढ़ के एस० डी० ओ० खंडपारा और रणापुर की भूतपूर्व रियासती सब-डिवीजनों के रसपल्ला के पदेन सब-डिवीजन अफसर हैं। इन सब डिवीजनों को नियमित नायागढ़ सब-डिवीजन में विलीन करने का प्रस्ताव है।

कटक और पुरी के कुछ क्षेत्रों की अदला-बदली के विषय में विचार किया जा रहा है, परन्तु यह जनगणना के पश्चात् ही किया जायेगा।

पंजाब:

निम्नलिखित परिवर्तन किये जा चुके हैं :—

(१) जिला कपूरथला को पटियाला डिवीजन से हटा कर जालंधर डिवीजन में मिला दिया गया है।

(२) बाकी पिन्जोर-कानूनगो क्षेत्र को छोड़ कर कंडाघाट तहसील पटियाला जिले से निकाल कर शिमला जिले में मिला दी गई है।

(३) तहसील नालागढ़ पटियाला से अम्बाला जिले में मिला दी गई है।

(४) पटियाला जिले की कंडाघाट तहसील के पिंजोर कानूनगो क्षेत्र को अम्बाला जिले की कालका-सब-तहसील में मिला दिया गया है।

(५) सब-तहसील नथाना को फिरोजपुर से भटिंडा जिले में मिला दिया गया है और

(६) लुधियाना जिले के बहादुरगढ़ गांव को संगरूर जिले में और कांगड़ा जिले के कोसार गांव को होशियारपुर जिले में मिला दिया गया है।

राजस्थान:

राज्य सरकार इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश:

१३ मार्च, १९५९ को सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण के अतिरिक्त कोई और प्रगति नहीं हुई।

जम्मू-कश्मीर:

राज्य सरकार की सामुदायिक विकास अनौपचारिक सलाहकार समिति के निर्णय के अनुसार प्रत्येक जिले में पृथक् समितियों का निर्माण कर लिया गया है जो सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों की वर्तमान सीमाओं की जांच करके स्थानीय परिस्थितियों और खंडों के अन्दर पटवारी हलकों के बराबर विभाजन को दृष्टि में रख कर आवश्यकतानुसार खंडों की सीमाओं में परिवर्तन की सिफारिश करेगी।

पश्चिमी बंगाल:

पश्चिमी दीनापुर जिले के अन्तर्गत एक इस्लामपुर नामक नया सब-डिवीजन बनाया गया है। २४ परगना जिले को दो जिलों में बांटने की स्कीम बन चुकी है और उसे धीरे धीरे क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा। सबसे पहले ८ नये पुलिस स्टेशन बनाये जायेंगे दूसरे दौर में किकड़िप और जोयनगर नामक दो सब-डिवीजन बनाये जायेंगे और उसके बाद बरसेत में जिले का प्रधान कार्यालय स्थापित किया जायगा।

Price of Penicillin

2177. **Shri Parulekar:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production per mega unit of crude penicillin produced by Hindustan Antibiotics, Ltd., Pimpri;

(b) what is the cost of production per mega unit of finished penicillin produced by Hindustan Antibiotics, Ltd., and

(c) the sale price of crude and finished penicillin per mega unit?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The information about the exact cost of production of penicillin manufactured in the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri cannot be divulged as it is treated as confidential.

(c) The current selling price of crude and finished penicillin per mega unit in bulk is 40 naya paise and 50 naya paise respectively.

Indian Trade Delegation to West European Countries

2178. **Shri Damani:**
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10 on the 9th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the report of Indian Trade Delegation to West European countries has been finalised and submitted to Government;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon by Government; and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various suggestions contained in the report are already being pursued and appropriate action is being taken wherever necessary.

(c) Yes, Sir.

ग्राम आवास परियोजनाओं की योजना

२१७९. **श्री पहाड़िया:** : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्राम आवास परियोजनाओं की योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक भारत में कितनी परियोजनायें आरम्भ की गयी हैं; और

(ख) उन पर कितना खर्च हुआ है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा) : (क) ३१ मार्च, १९६० तक विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों के लिये जो २८६५ गांव नियत किये गये थे, उनमें से लगभग १९०० गांव उस समय तक विकास के लिये चुने जा चुके थे ।

(ख) जब से ग्राम आवास परियोजनाओं की योजना (विलेज हाउसिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स स्कीम) शुरू हुई है, तब से ३१ मार्च १९६० तक इस योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा लगभग १९१ लाख रुपये की राशि ली जा चुकी है, जिसमें ग्रामीण आवास कोष्ठों (रूरल हाउसिंग सैल्स) के लिये ४.२४ लाख रुपये का अनुदान भी सम्मिलित है । इसके अतिरिक्त, यह आशा की जाती है कि राज्य सरकारों ने भी ग्रामीण आवास कोष्ठों पर अपने हिस्से के रूप में ४.२४ लाख रुपये खर्च किये होंगे ।

Polo Balls

2180. { **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the polo balls are manufactured in India;

(b) if so, where; and

(c) whether it is a foreign exchange earner?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Calcutta and other places.

(c) Yes, Sir. The amount of foreign exchange earned during 1957, 1958 and 1959 was as follows:

1957 .....Rs. 15,000

1958 .....Rs. 10,000

1959 .....Rs. 13,000

Raid by Pakistanis

2181. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Pakistani nationals accompanied by Pakistani armed forces trespassed into Ratanpur, Indian border vilage, 11 miles from Karimganj town, on the 15th March, 1960 and forcibly took away some heads of cattle; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the 15th March, 1960 some East Pakistan Rifles personnel along with one Pakistani Havildar and a few other Pakistani nationals entered the Indian territory and drove away 58 cattle from the Indian village of Balinganala, near old Ratanpur. Two Indian Goala boys were also kidnapped to Pakistan at the same time, but they were released the next day.

When the incident was brought to the notice of the Pakistani local authorities they replied that as these cattle were smuggled across the border they were seized and ordered to be disposed of in accordance with the Pakistan Customs Regulations.

The incident was raised by the Chief Secretary, Assam in the Chief Secretaries' Conference held at Dacca in the first week of April, 1960. Although the Director General, East Pakistan Rifles promised to look into the case, the final decision of the East Pakistani authorities to release the cattle has not been communicated so far.

Diplomatic Passports

2182. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that sons of a few high officials serving in Delhi are given Diplomatic passports to enable them to prosecute studies in foreign countries?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Diplomatic passports have not been issued to the children of any official to enable them to go abroad for higher studies. Diplomatic passports are issued to Foreign Service officers and other officers holding posts with diplomatic status in our missions abroad. When the families of these officers accompany them or join them later, diplomatic passports are also issued to them. This is in accordance with international usage and custom. It happens sometimes that when officers holding diplomatic passports are posted back to headquarters, they have to leave their children behind so as not to interrupt their studies. The children are then allowed to retain their diplomatic passports, but they do not enjoy any diplomatic or other special privilege. Our regulations about the grant of diplomatic passports are in fact stricter than those of most other countries.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

2183. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan given to Andhra Pradesh Government under

the Low Income Group Housing Scheme in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh under the Second Five Year Plan so far;

(b) whether the amount has been utilised fully by the Andhra Pradesh Government; and

(c) if not, what amount has not been utilised so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, no allocations are made separately for rural or urban areas. Out of the revised Second Plan allocation of Rs. 357.91 lakhs for Andhra Pradesh under the Scheme, the State Government have drawn a sum of Rs. 243.51 lakhs in the first four years of the Plan. The remaining amount is available for allocation to them under the Scheme, within the approved ceiling of the State Plan for 1960-61.

A sum of Rs. 208.06 lakhs has been actually spent by the State Government under the Scheme, upto the end of December, 1959, during the current Plan period.

सस्ते रेडियो सेट

२१८४. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन भारतीय ग्रामीणों की वार्षिक आय ५०० रुपये से कम है उन्हें सस्ते रेडियो सेट उपलब्ध कराने के लिये १९६० में क्या व्यवस्था की गयी है; और

(ख) इस व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीणों को कितने रेडियो सेट उपलब्ध कराये गये हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) और (ख). सरकार के यहां कोई ऐसी योजना नहीं जिस के अन्तर्गत सस्ते रेडियो सेट ग्रामीण व्यक्तियों को दिये जायें परन्तु ऐसे सेट बनाने के प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं जिन्हें कम आय वाले व्यक्ति भी खरीद सकें। इस समय राज्य सरकारों को सामुदायिक रिसीविंग सेट देहातों में लगाने के लिये दिये जाते हैं और इसके लिये केन्द्र सरकार आधा दाम (१२५ रुपये प्रति रेडियो तक) भी देती है।

Allotment of Shops in Government Colonies

2185. **Shri Ram Garib**: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Co-operative Stores formed by Government servants are allotted shops in the newly built markets in the Government Colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the broad principles on which such allotments are made; and

(c) whether Government have any objection to the starting of such a Co-operative Store in one of the rooms of Government quarters pending allotment of business premises?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). Government have decided to transfer the shops in the newly built markets in the Government Colonies in Delhi to the Delhi Municipal Corporation or the New Delhi Municipal Committee. The requests received from Co-operative Stores for allotment of shops will, therefore, be considered by the municipal authorities.

(c) Yes, generally.

Government Quarters in Dev Nagar

2186. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Bahadur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the latrines of 'E' Type Government Quarters in Dev Nagar have not been

provided with cisterns and the water pulling chains;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the difficulties in shifting the cisterns from Tibbia College Quarters to these quarters?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) These quarters were constructed during the year 1943 for meeting the urgent war-time need for additional accommodation. As a measure of economy, permanent specifications were not adopted and cisterns and water pulling chains were also not provided. The proposal to provide water borne sanitation in these quarters is, however, under consideration.

(c) Most of the Tibbia College quarters have been taken over by the College authorities. The cisterns in the quarters with the Central Public Works Department have outlived their life and are not in a fit condition to be shifted.

Development of Handloom Industry in Andhra Pradesh

2187. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned from the Handloom Cess Fund towards the development schemes for handloom industry in Andhra Pradesh during 1955-60; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by the Andhra Pradesh Government during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

Financial year	Total amount Sanctioned by the Central Government.	Expenditure reported by the State Government.
	Amount in rupees	Amount in rupees
1	2	3
1955-56	75,68,726	70,60,485
1956-57	78,08,830	58,74,887
1957-58	72,50,151	1,14,00,336
1958-59	50,00,000	Actual expenditure for
1959-60	39,34,800	1959-60 has not yet been reported by the State Government.

Grants for Labour Welfare in Andhra Pradesh

2188. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the total sum allocated to Government of Andhra Pradesh for implementation of the labour welfare measures in Andhra Pradesh during 1959-60; and

(b) the nature of various programmes for which money had been allotted?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) 54·57 lakhs.

(b) The amount includes provision for craftsmen training, manpower and employment service, welfare centres and other schemes.

Shifting of Government Offices from Delhi

2189. Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than rupees one crore extra expenditure has been incurred in shifting some of the Union Government offices from Delhi; and

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply: (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 14.]

Sugar Factories

2190. { Shri Agadi: / Shri Sugandhi: / Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any applications supported by the Government of Mysore State for licensing the establishment of Sugar Factories, have been received; and

(b) if so, how many of them belong to private sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Three proposals have been received.

टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम

२१६१. **श्री रा० स० तिवारी :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम पर प्रतिमास औसत कितना व्यय होता है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : १९५९-६० में मासिक औसत व्यय लगभग ३२५००-०० रुपये रहा है ।

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

2192. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family units enjoying the benefits of medical aid under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme;

(b) the units which are expected to be covered up to the end of 1960; and

(c) the additional expenditure incurred as a result of extension of the benefits to cover families so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 4.185 lakhs.

(b) About 1.95 lakhs.

(c) Information is not available as separate accounts for expenditure on families are not maintained.

Craftsmen

2193. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of craftsmen trained so far during the Second Five Year Plan under the Craftsmen Training Scheme; and

(b) the number of persons [illegible]

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 40,979.

(b) Precise information is not available as the ex-trainees do not send the required information.

Employees' Provident Fund

2194. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund have recommended to Government that 5% per cent of Provident Fund accumulations should be invested in National Savings Certificates and Treasury Savings Deposits to enable subscribers to receive a higher rate of interest and

(b) if so, action taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No. But the Board has recommended that a higher percentage of investments than at present should be made in higher interest yielding securities.

(b) Does not arise.

Meetings of State and Central Directors of Information

2195. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) what definite proposals have been formulated at the meetings held during 1960 so far of the Directors of Information of States and the Centre for co-ordination between the State and Central units; and

(b) how far has the duplication of work been avoided during the current year?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 15]

Broadcasts in Dialects and Tribal Languages

2196. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Information and Broad**

in which broadcasts were made during the year 1959 by the All India Radio?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): A statement giving the information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 16.]

Sports Industry in Punjab

2197. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sports industry at Jullundur City in Punjab is experiencing a shortage of willow and mulberry wood; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to feed them from the surplus stock of Kashmir Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir, in regard to willow.

(b) It is not a fact that the Jammu and Kashmir State is surplus in regard to willow; in fact, willow supplies in that State are stated to be inadequate even to meet the requirements of the State Government Factory for the manufacture of cricket bats.

आकाशवाणी के कटक केन्द्र की कार्यक्रम सलाहकार समिति

२१९८. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री १२ फरवरी १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के कटक केन्द्र की कार्यक्रम सलाहकार समिति में आदिवासी सदस्य को मनोनीत करने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था, उसमें इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या वह सदस्य मनोनीत कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका नाम क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर): (क) से (ग) आदिवासी प्रतिनिधियों के कुछ नाम विचाराधीन हैं और शीघ्र ही एक सदस्य मनोनीत किया जायेगा ।

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12 hrs.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTION

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN MIZO HILLS DISTRICTS OF ASSAM

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, I have tabled an adjournment motion on the famine conditions in Mizo Hills districts in Assam. You have been pleased to say that it is a continuing matter. It may be a continuing matter, but news has reached us that there have been starvation deaths in the hills there.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. What is this? I have been repeatedly observing that it is the practice of the hon. Member to go on like this—when I have disallowed a particular motion, just to raise the same matter here and then to go on. I mean, it is not right.

I have made enquiries of the hon. Minister. The hon. Member who refers to a number of deaths and so on has not submitted along with it any information, any newspaper cutting or something of that kind. He has sent nothing of that kind. There is only the statement by the hon. Member. And there is a responsible statement by a Minister. However, if he satisfies me that there is something to be looked into, I can look into it. I asked the hon. Minister, and the Minister said that "far from deteriorating, the situation is improving and we are trying to provide food" and so on.

I have to act upon some information. If, on the other hand, the hon. Member is better informed and has some authority, I will certainly try to bring it up. It is never too late. We are not closing this matter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, the Parliamentary Secretary of Assam Government has resigned on this account.

Shri Hem Barua: I may submit....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Two cannot speak at a time.

Shri Hem Barua: The conditions have deteriorated and the Defence Minister was there. Now, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Ruling Party has also resigned, and starvation deaths are taking place.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat. NEFA is not going to be helped, Assam is not going to be helped by such interruptions. Let us go on. If really people are starving, merely disobeying my orders will not help them to revive. It only creates some disturbance. (*Interruptions.*) Order, order. There is no meaning in trying to make it appear that only one set of people are interested in this. I am equally interested and anxious to see that no difficulty arises in any part of the country. I am equally sympathetic. But I would like to proceed upon some things.

Any question put here has got two aspects. One is when there is no foundation for it—the hon. Member might have got some information—but it may create an alarmist situation. I have to guard against it. At the same time I ought not to suppress real facts. When such a grave situation arises I ought not to throw it out. There is a balance that I have to strike. I hear the Minister, and I hear the Member. If the hon. Member had supported it by any huge headlines, I would have asked him to show me the same and relied upon it and asked the Minister to make a statement. If I merely proceed upon this, there may be a panic there; there may be a scramble. Whoever has got stocks, all the stocks will go underground. These are all the difficulties that arise. Merely one hon. Member says that there is famine in one particular part of India. There may be famine all over India. We know there are unsocial elements all over the country. Therefore I have to strike a balance.

There is no meaning in the hon. Member interrupting the proceedings like this. I appeal to the leaders of the Groups to see that this hon. Member does not interrupt me like this. Eevery day this is a practice with him. Though I disallow, he goes on. I mean, it is very wrong.

Shri Hem Barua: I am sorry, Sir, for this interruption but....

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of being sorry. I am not going to allow this kind of interruption. Let hon. Members be aware of this. I am not going to shut out reasonable discussion. I am here to weigh the pros and cons of a particular matter. But I ought not to allow panic to grow in this country. I have to act. (*Interruptions*). Order, order. I am not satisfied today. If the hon. Member can satisfy me....

Shri Hem Barua: I can. I have a lot of material to substantiate every word of it.

Mr. Speaker: He has not given it.

Shri Hem Barua: People are dying.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He can satisfy me this afternoon. Let him send the cuttings or other things. I am prepared to go by them. But he has produced nothing.

Shri Hem Barua: There are starvation deaths and I am ready to substantiate it.

Mr. Speaker: I am prepared to hear him later on, but not today. Papers to be laid....

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Sir, I fully

appreciate the stand you have taken that there must be substance behind any motion of this sort. But when you ask for headlines, the headlines have already been provided by action—the Defence Minister has said that he would take. Well, if you want bigger headlines, they will be forthcoming. I hope you will keep your mind open on this matter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is said in the papers that the Parliamentary Secretary has resigned and that the Mizo Union which was supporting the Government since 1946 has withdrawn its support from them. Today it is in the papers and also....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. At this stage all that I want is some newspaper cutting or some telegram or something of that kind *prima facie* to bring it before the House.

Shri Goray (Poona): It has already appeared in this morning's papers that eleven deaths have occurred due to starvation. Another is that the Defence Minister has gone to the spot. He saw that three or four army Dakotas were being loaded with rice and other things. The third is that the Parliamentary Secretary has resigned.

Mr. Speaker: I also look into the newspapers. The hon. Member should have given me a cutting. I would have liked the hon. Member to have given me a cutting saying that such and such thing has appeared in this paper.

In view of what has been said I would request the hon. Minister to make enquiries. What the Minister informed me was that the situation is improving. In view of what has been said here I would like to have a clear statement on Monday regarding this; and if any further discussion is necessary I will allow it. In the meanwhile the Minister will certainly make enquiries, take all this, and if hon. Members have got any further proofs besides what has appeared in the newspapers, they will kindly send those references to the hon. Minister. He will make a full and complete statement on that day.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): There are also short notice questions on this.

Mr. Speaker: They will also be brought up on that day. He will take the short notice questions also and answer them to the best of his ability, and get all information. And if something more is necessary, I will consider it.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

The Miniser of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha:—

(i) Supplementary Statement No. I. Tenth Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix IV; annexure No. 17.]

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. XIV. Seventh Session, [*See* Appendix IV; annexure No. 18.]

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VII. Eighth Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix IV; annexure No. 19.]

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XIV. Seventh Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix IV; annexure No. 20.]

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XXVIII. Fourth Session, 1958. [*See* Appendix IV; annexure No. 21.]

REPORT ON HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Working Group (Study Team) for the Handloom Industry. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2102/60.]

AMENDMENTS TO CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): I beg to lay on the Table, under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 378, dated the 1st April, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2103/60.]

AMENDMENTS TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (CENTRAL) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 402, dated the 9th April, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2104/60.]

12.03½ hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha: —

(1) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 14th April, 1960, passed the following motion:—

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint Six members to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1959, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Dr. R. P. Dube, Shri Akbar Ali Khan, Shri P. T. Leuva, Shri R. S. Doogar, Shri V. K. Dhage and Shri J. V. K. Vallabharao from the membership of the Rajya Sabha and resolves that Shri Akbar Ali Khan, Shri R. S. Doogar, Shri Ram Sahai, Shri Jairamdas Daulatram, Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel and Shri P. Ramamurti be nominated to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancies."

(2) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 14th April, 1960, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Delhi Primary Education Bill, 1960, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

MOTION

"That the Bill to provide for free and compulsory primary education for children in the Union territory of Delhi be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 15 members from this House, namely:—

1. Diwan Chaman Lall,
2. Dr. W. S. Barlingay,
3. Dr. Raghubir Sinh,
4. Shri M. Govinda Reddy,
5. Shrimati Chandravati Lakhanpal,
6. Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray,
7. Shri A. Balarami Reddy,
8. Shri Hira Vallabha Tripathi,

9. Shri Bibudhendra Misra,
10. Kumari Shanta Vasisht,
11. Prof. A. R. Wadia,
12. Shri Lalji Pendse,
13. Shri Mukut Bihari Lall,
14. Mirza Ahmed Ali,
15. Dr. K. L. Shrimali.

and 30 members from the Lok Sabha;

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session of the Rajya Sabha; and

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

12.09½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

EIGHTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Eighty-fourth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Labour and Employment Part I—General Organisation, Chief Labour Commissioner, Chief Inspector of Mines, and Chief Adviser, Factories.

12.10 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS NOS. 1430 AND 919.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): In one of the supplementaries to Question No. 1430, I had stated that copies of Atlas were sent free to the Members of the Consultative Committee. On enquiry, I find that they were given only to the Leaders of various groups in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

I might also add that copies of the Atlas are not available for free distribution as they have been either sold out or distributed.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): In reply to a supplementary question relating to Question No. 919, put in the House on the 17th March, 1960, with regard to a Plywood Factory in N.E.F.A. it was stated by me that 51 per cent. of the capital of the Limited Liability Company which is proposed to be formed would be shared by the Ministry.

The correct position is that in 1955 when the N.E.F.A. Administration invited applications for the lease of certain portion of the Namsang Barduria Reserve Forest, one of the stipulations made was that "a Limited Liability Company would have to be formed to work the forests in which the N.E.F.A. administration reserved the right to participate on behalf of the tribal people upto 51 per cent. of the Capital and to share in the management."

The position as it stands, is that the Assam Railway and Trading Company Limited with whom negotiations are in progress for setting up of a Plywood Factory have offered participation to the tribal people upto 40 per cent. of the Capital either in Equity Shares or in Preference Shares.

12.11 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 18th April, 1960, will consist of:

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Submission to the vote of the House of the outstanding Demands for Grants.

(3) Consideration and passing of the following Bills:—

The Bombay Reorganisation Bill, 1960, as reported by the Joint Committee.

The Finance Bill, 1960.

12.11½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF FINANCE—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Finance.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya was in possession of the House. He may speak.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): I rise to plead the cause of the Hindu joint families of Bengal who are being ground down under the steam-roller of the income-tax law and administration. This is happening by an unwarranted extension to these families of an expression used in the Act, namely Hindu undivided families. That expression does not actually apply to the joint families of Bengal, but what is happening in the administration of the law is that they are extending the application of that expression to the Bengal Hindu joint families, and they are being made to suffer by a very unjustifiable assessment.

The Income-tax Act uses this expression under section 23 and authorises assessment of a Hindu undivided family as one unit. This particular expression is nowhere defined in the Act, but is left to be understood from the general law. For the purpose of applying the Income-tax Act to a Hindu undivided family, the main question to be considered is what constitutes such a family, and what kind of income and property belong to such a family as distinguished from the individuals who compose that family.

Under the general law, the main feature of a Hindu undivided family is that it is a coparcenary or tenancy in common, but this coparcenary or tenancy in common arises by law amongst certain relatives of stated degrees under the Hindu law. Such a coparcenary exists only among the Hindu families under the Mitakshara school and does not exist in the families under the Dayabhaga school which obtains in Bengal. In parts of India other than Bengal, the Hindu undivided families are governed by the Mitakshara law, and they come under this particular expression used in the Income-tax Act. That law does not operate in Bengal, and so, the joint families of Bengal ought not to be brought under this expression and assessed in that way. The expression ought to be limited only to the Mitakshara school, and not extended to the families coming under the Dayabhaga school.

The two characteristics of the coparcenary as found in the Mitakshara school are firstly, right by birth, and secondly, right by survivorship. The foundation of the coparcenary is laid on the birth of the son. That is the starting point. If any of the coparceners passes away, his share in the joint family property does not go only to his issue, but passes on to all the coparceners, thus augmenting their shares to that extent. Both these characteristics are absent in the joint families of Bengal who are governed by the Dayabhaga school as I have stated. A son by birth has no interest, he takes no interest, and the interest of a Dayabhaga owner in the joint property

passes by succession, that is on his death. The Dayabhaga father is the sole owner of his property; none can claim any interest against him. After his death, his issues inherit the property as his heirs, each becoming the owner of a specific share. This is the distinct characteristic of the Dayabhaga family which should take it out of the expression "Hindu undivided family" used in the Income-tax Act. There is no coparcenary as such in such a school.

The difference may be brought out further if I go to consider the character of the ownership of the property. In the Mitakshara law, ownership of the property vests in the entire body of coparceners. While a family under the Mitakshara law remains joint, no coparcener can say he is the owner of a definite share, one-third or one-fourth; his share or his interest is a fluctuating interest. It is only on partition that he becomes entitled to a particular share. The position is completely different under the Dayabhaga law. There, the ownership of the joint family property is not in the whole body of members. Every member takes a definite share in the property, and he is the owner of that particular share only. The share of each member being ascertained, it is not going to be augmented by the passing away of any other member. When one of the members passes away, his share goes to his successors. It is a great injustice to hold that such a family comes under "Hindu undivided family" as used in the Income-tax Act.

The concept of a Hindu undivided family involves the idea that the family property was divisible, but has not been divided. This does not apply to a Dayabhaga family at all. While the father is living, the property is not divisible at all. None of the sons has any interest, as I have said, against the father. When the father passes away, the property at once becomes automatically allotted to his sons in definite shares. Therefore, the concept of a Hindu undivided family as used in the Income-tax Act does not apply, and does not include the Dayabhaga family which obtains in Bengal. The Dayabhaga family is a joint family only because after the death of the father the sons choose to live together out of sentiment and by way of convenience. To assess such a family as a Hindu undivided family is to penalise the brothers because they have chosen not to fall apart. In fact, the application of the Income-tax Act to such families and bringing them under the expression "Hindu undivided family" practically compels the brothers to fall as under because, if they choose to live together after the death of the father out of sentiment, out of tradition or by way of convenience, they are being classed as a Hindu undivided family, though the incidence of the Hindu undivided family as understood from the general law does not apply to them.

This basic difference in character between the two types of families continues even in the matter of partition of the family property. According to the Dayabhaga law, partition consists in the splitting up of the joint possession and assigning a specific portion of the property to each of the members. According to the Mitakshara law, partition consists in splitting up joint ownership only and defining the share of each coparcener, which in the case of a Dayabhaga family is already with the members belonging to that family. It has been held in law that the coparceners of a Mitakshara family, after a preliminary decree for partition in which only the shares are defined and before actual partition, are in the same position as a Dayabhaga family, and income-tax can be assessed on each member of the family in respect of his share only. If that is so, in view of the position as stated above, it is clear that a joint family under the Dayabhaga law is quite distinct from a Hindu undivided family under the Mitakshara law. But the administration of the income-tax law does not make this distinction, does not recognise this patent difference, and treats and assesses both of these in one and the same way. This results in a great injustice, as I have stated already.

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya]

The status of each member of a Dayabhaga family being that of an individual, he should be assessed as an individual, he should be treated as an individual, and in respect of his share only, and not considered as a constituent of a Hindu undivided family.

How should we remove this injustice? This injustice can be removed in two ways. One way is to accept it as a rule that this expression found in section 23 of the Income-tax Act will not apply to the joint families under the Dayabhaga system. That is one way. The other way is to amend the Act in such a way that the Dayabhaga families are kept out of that expression. When I say this, I am not speaking on mere speculation, but I am speaking on very good authority.

I am referring to the Bengal Agricultural Income-tax Act. This Act has differed from the Central Income-tax Act in this respect, and follows the true proposition of Hindu law. Under the Bengal Act, the term 'Hindu undivided family' means only a family governed by the Mitakshara law. There is no Hindu undivided family under the Dayabhaga school as provided in the Bengal Agricultural Income-tax Act. As such, every member of the Dayabhaga family is treated as an individual, even before actual partition of the family property, and assessed for his income in the property as an individual. This is the correct position according to the Hindu law. What I would wish is that this position should be adopted in the Income-tax Act and its administration.

In fact, the expression 'Hindu undivided family' is a misnomer as applied to a joint Hindu family of Bengal. It is high time that this anomaly should be removed, if necessary, by amending the Act, as I have stated, and the amendment should be done on the lines of the Bengal Agricultural Income-tax Act. The very fact that the Bengal Legislature has realised this anomaly and has taken the Dayabhaga families out of the Hindu undivided family category is a strong argument for amending the Central Act on that line. When the Dayabhaga family is different from the Mitakshara family in nature as well as in incidence, it is very unfair to impose the same burden on both. The persons joined as a Dayabhaga family should always be treated as individuals and should be assessed as such.

Moreover, there are certain properties such as tanks, bazars, huts, etc. which are by nature indivisible and can never be partitioned or divided by "meats and bounds". They can be partitioned only by defining the share among the members. This definite share always exists with the members of the Dayabhaga family since the day they inherit the property after the death of the father. Therefore, so far as the income of such properties is concerned, why should the members of a Dayabhaga family be treated as a Hindu undivided family under the Income-tax Act and not as individuals, and why should they not be assessed as individuals only?

I do not think that the proposed amendment of the Income-tax Act will lead to the loss of much revenue. But, apart from the question of revenue, equity, propriety and justice demand that this should be done. It is neither fair nor proper nor just that for the purpose of revenue or for the purpose of securing more revenue, Government should put the Dayabhaga families in the same category as the Mitakshara families, knowing full well that the Dayabhaga law and the Mitakshara law are not one and the same, and that the two families differ very cardinally in respect of inheritance, enjoyment and ownership of property.

With this submission, I wish Government will consider the proposal that I have put before them, of amending the Income-tax Act on the lines of the Bengal Agricultural Income-tax Act, so that the joint families of Bengal may be relieved of this unjust burden that is imposed on them at present by ex-

tending the expression 'Hindu undivided family' used in the Act to such families, though they ought not to be brought under that particular expression.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): The hon. Finance Minister, while presenting his budget and also while speaking in the general discussion, had stated in his usual blunt manner that fresh taxation effort was almost inherent in our scheme of things because of our developing economy. I wish the hon. Finance Minister and the Ministers in his Ministry to weigh their words before they say something on the floor of this House. At the beginning of the Second Plan, he had almost given an assurance to this House that with the phenomenal taxation effort which he was making to raise an amount up to the tune of about Rs. 100 crores, there would be no fresh taxation during the rest of the Second Five Year Plan period. Well, I would only say that before making such utterances on the floor of the House, the Finance Minister should weigh and consider what he is giving out to the country. When I say this, I am not totally opposed to fresh taxation, but I only want that full justification should be given for it, and if they are departing from their previous studied opinion, they must give very good reasons for it.

Even this time, the fresh taxes which he has proposed do not convince us in the least. I wish the hon. Finance Minister to realise that the main burden of his taxation is on road transport. I am not opposed to any taxes simply because he had given that assurance, but my objection to this heavy impost on road transport is based on three reasons. The most important reason is that road transport is primarily in the State sector. We have already taken steps to dry up the resources of taxation of the State Governments, and if we go in the manner in which we are doing, I think the State Governments will find themselves in much difficulty.

The argument which he advanced was that road transport was capable of absorbing this fresh impost on it. Here, again, I wish to make it absolutely clear that this proposition in general is not sound. I can understand that road transport can absorb more taxation and can bear fresh burdens in certain parts of the country; in Delhi, it may be all right, in Bombay, it may be possible, though I am not very clear about this position. But I definitely know that this will have a very strong indirect effect in preventing road transport opening new fields, where it is not economical. If you put such a heavy burden on road transport, what will happen is that the under-developed areas where the only hope for transport is road transport will not be served. Therefore, I would suggest that this may be left to the State sector, because the States knowing the entire position, whether in a particular place, the taxation is possible or not, can impose their own taxes; and they can levy their own duties and get some resources.

Apart from this, another argument which is advanced is that this taxation on road transport is intended not only to raise revenues but also to divert the use of diesel and to give effect to the shift from diesel to petrol. According to the assessment of the Ministry themselves, they feel that there has been a definite shift already in favour of petrol. I do not know what is the basic information on which they have come to their conclusion, because when I posed the same question to the Ministry of Transport who are directly concerned, they completely denied it and made a categorical statement that there has been absolutely no shift. When I asked the same question of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, they told us that they have got no data on which to form any opinion.

Therefore, I feel that it is on certain very superficial information that our taxation proposals are framed. This is not a very happy thing. Even apart from that, I do not wish that the Finance Minister should take any

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steps to see that our transport switches on from diesel to petrol. Diesel is accepted all over the world as a more economic and a more sound and efficient fuel for transport. We should not, simply because of certain emergencies and exigencies, give a wrong trend to development. By adopting such measures, we will definitely be giving a wrong trend. My father information in this respect is—I put this also to the Ministries of Transport and of Steel, Mines and Fuel and they confirmed it—that this impost has also resulted in increased use of kerosene for being mixed with diesel. This is very bad thing. It spoils the engine and spoils the machinery. It also clearly indicates that the industry is not a position to bear this increased impost. It has a very direct result, the use of kerosene, which is the cheapest, in increased quantity. So again we are giving a wrong trend.

I wish that this should be examined in all its thoroughness. I wish the Finance Minister takes the Ministry of Transport into confidence. I wish he also takes the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel into confidence and then has a co-ordinated policy. If it is definitely the policy of Government to see that there is a shift and a change, then the Ministry of Commerce and Industry should also be taken into confidence and our manufacturing programme readjusted. Otherwise, one Ministry will be going in one direction, another in another direction and a third in a third direction, all of them going off at a tangent. This is a very unhappy and unfortunate state of affairs. More particularly in the matter of taxation, there should be a study and a thorough understanding of the issues involved and then and then alone should it be further proceeded with.

I will now refer to certain policy matters. We are quite prepared to concede—and we understand it—that fresh taxation is necessary in our developing economy, and I can assure the hon. Finance Minister that, as a matter of fact, we were prepared for a larger effort. We thought that this year the increase would be to the tune of Rs. 35—Rs. 40 crores, and we had expected that it would touch the richer class of people, silk and rayon, superfine cloth and luxury goods. But the whole and entire burden has fallen on the middle classes, lower middle classes and the still poorer people. I think we should take note of the fact that there is already a great discontent prevailing, and until and unless there is full justification for our further taxing the man who is already overburdened and until and unless we are satisfied that all other avenues have been exhausted or dried up, we should change our pattern of taxation; it is the higher middle classes and still more well-off people who should be taxed.

When I go to the rural areas, I do explain to the people why all this taxation is going on, why we are supporting taxation inside the House year and year out. We also tell them that we are building up these three huge steel plants. We tell them that there is Chittaranjan coming up, there is the Perambur factory coming up, and all these should be viewed against the entire background. The impact of this development is definitely there on the general masses. How we are saving foreign exchange, what we are doing in the matter of exploration of our oil resources, how we are dependent for our kerosene on imported stuff, how we have to depend even for needle and pen on foreign sources—all these we explain to the people. But even when I explain all these things to them, there is at least something which is wrangling in my mind. People have a legitimate right to ask certain questions. They ask: 'We understand the importance and significance of all these projects. But will you tell us whether drinking water is more necessary for us? Will you tell us whether drinking water which is so essential and is the pri-

nary need of this country, which pery civilised government has to rovide, is more necessary for us or whether the steel plants and all the other projects are more important for us? What is the priority which has to be given to the primary need of the country?'

I had an opportunity of making certain investigations into this matter so far as Rajasthan's problems were concerned and I was deeply distressed to find that even after these 11 years of our independence, fantastic nothing has been done in this direction. There are thousands of villages which have no potable, healthy drinking water facilities, and there are families in which a large number of the members are engaged only in bringing water from this place and that.

What is the priority which Government are giving to this question? When I enquired of the Planning Commission, I was simply aghast and surprised to find that they have no assessment of the situation. No effort has been made even to inquire into the matter. They have made no survey. They do not know what the problem is and what should be done.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): They are urban people.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: According to the assessment which I made of Rajasthan, which, I think, is the worst-affected State so far as the drinking water problem is concerned, no more than Rs. 8—Rs. 10 crores are all that is necessary to meet the entire situation so far as the rural areas are concerned. We have produced a blue-print touching every village and giving a complete account of it. Now if the entire rural water supply of Rajasthan could be covered by a mere Rs. 8 crores. I take it that the whole of India could be covered by a mere Rs. 100 crores, if only proper steps are taken, if effective machinery is set up and if there is a proper survey. I hope the Finance Minister, when he takes this tax money from us, will see that it is utilised for these primary necessities first and that he will not allot money to any other project before these primary needs of the country are met. I submit that the first and top priority should be given to drinking water facilities, and the core of the Plan should include drinking water facilities so far as the entire country is concerned. It needs hardly about Rs. 100 crores.

I will now pass on to another equally important point which distresses me and which should, I believe, shock this Government also. Only the other day we read in the papers that a kindly mother who was foundling her children found no other alternative after waiting for half an hour on the Jumna Bridge, where she went with her two children, but to throw them into the Jumna river. She was arrested thereafter for committing murder of her two children whom she loved and whom she held in the best of affection. This solitary instance should shake the Government, the Parliament and the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day a scientist committed suicide and there was such a furore. But when we read of such occurrences happening every day it does not prick our conscience.

I have a suggestion to make and that suggestion is that along with drinking water first priority should be given in the rural area to distress relief. We can understand that we cannot solve the problem of unemployment all of a sudden; it will continue in this country. There may be a family of 5 members in which two or three may be employed and one or two unemployed. We can understand that there may be people who are half-starving. I can even understand that there may be people who are under-employed or who would be partially employed. But at least those people who have absolutely no

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means of subsistence should be provided with work as we do in the case of famine relief or in certain other exigencies.

It should be made incumbent on every panchayat in this country to see that they provide work for families which have no means of subsistence. You may pay even distress wages; I do not mind if you pay them even 10 annas. But at least assure to all these people one meal a day so that they may sustain themselves and they are not forced to commit suicide or to kill their own children. This is an absolutely, tragic state of affairs even after 11 years of independence.

So, I submit that we must make a certain allocation exclusively for such purposes and which should be made available to the panchayats and panchayat samitis to see that anybody who is in such distress is provided with some work and those people who are not capable of working are given certain relief.

Only a few days before the last Session, a very respectable looking old man aged about 75 came to my flat. He is a highly educated person and was a professor at some time; he had been in service for a long time. He is now 75 and has got nothing to depend upon. He does not know what to do. If we can claim ourselves to be a Welfare State, if we have any claim to be called a Socialistic State, I think, it certainly becomes the duty of the State to look after such persons. Have we done anything about it?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): In U.P. they have done.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In U.P. they have done it. (*Interruption*). I hope the Finance Minister will take proper note of it. It is not only that U.P. has got to do it; the entire country must be covered. I can understand certain people being underemployed; I can understand certain people getting lesser salaries and all that. If we are going to give any meaning to the conception of a Welfare State, if we are going to give any meaning to the conception of a Socialist State, then, we must make provision for people who are in such distress. Otherwise, this Government, this Parliament has no right to tax people, no right to govern. When people give you the right to tax them, they also put this heavy responsibility on you to give them an efficient administration and to look after them well and properly.

Then, I will pass on to two or three other important points. When I spoke first, I devoted most of my speech to the price level and I submitted that the problem of problems at the present moment is this price stabilisation. I said that I would not be satisfied only with this price stabilisation unless positive steps are taken to see that there is a reduction in all our current prices by 25 per cent. I am very happy to note that the N.D.C. has underlined this important problem. I had also pointed out that our scarcity in certain fileds are artificial. I am very happy to note that even this point has been conceded; and I understand something is being done. But, I would like the hon. Finance Minister to throw certain light on this subject. I wish to know from him what his conception of price stabilisation is and what prices he is thinking of considering to be fair and where he is going to draw the line. This I want to know because my feeling is that the prices must be 25 per cent lower than what they were in 1951 or 1952. That alone will solve many of our difficulties. I am glad that certain steps, in this direction, have been taken.

Then, I wish to refer to another important subject to which I have referred in my earlier speeches. It is the separation of the Audit from Accounts. We were told that Audit and Accounts will be separated very shortly. But, it now appears to me that once you have certain powers in your hand you never want to part with them. That is the unfortunate and unhealthy tendency that is there all the time.

About the separation of the executive and the judiciary, we thought that in 5 years' time it would be achieved, and that there would be no difficulty about it. But the executive is always chary of parting with power. I find the same tendency operating in this field also. No steps are being taken, no thought or consideration being given to this important question of the separation of Audit from Accounts.

I say this for two valid reasons. I had written to the predecessor of the present Finance Minister quite a number of letters, submitting with those letters statements as to how the accounts section was functioning. One of the departments which has given the worst name to the Administration is the office of the Accountant General. Most of the bottlenecks are at the Accountant General's office. We want that the Auditor General and the Accountants General should not be criticised.

There is no inspection of the Accountant General's office. No pay-slips are issued; if there is any promotion the man will not get his salary for another six months; if there is any transfer, he cannot get the salary. Then there are the pension cases and various other types of cases.

I sent to the predecessor of the present Finance Minister lengthy letters and statements telling him what are the difficulties. I told him that Government officers were in a desparate mood and that he should streamline the accounts section, that he should streamline the working of the office of the Accountant General. Nothing has come so far.

Now when we go on tours we come into contact with officers and we find the same sad, unfortunate story being told. Every little thing takes a lot of time and causes irritation. For all this delay and irritation the culprit is the Accountant General's office.

We very much wish that there is great respect for the Comptroller and Auditor General. But certain things which were pointed out to us the other day in the matter of the Defence Ministry create a very awkard situation. We do not know the facts. I am not, at the present moment, criticising the Comptroller and Auditor General. I definitely want the Finance Minister to throw light on the subject, whether the Defence Minister was not given the proper opportunity, and six weeks' time to explain the audit comments. Certain items were included in the report without being referred to the Defence Ministry. We are also told that the audit reports of the various Ministries have not yet come up but only this report was hustled and in an indecent haste, it was sent to this House. I understand that there was a definite understanding between the Cabinet Secretariat and the Finance Ministry on the one hand Auditor-General on the other that the concerned Ministry should and they be given this time. I wish there is no suspicion against the conduct of the Auditor-Geenral. I would therefore wish that the Finance Minister took the earliest opportunity to explain all these facts and cleared up the position of the Auditor-General. We want the Supreme Court Judges, the High Court Judges, the Auditor-General and the Public Service Commission to be above criticism. It is not only the constitutional provisions which will give them all the respect; it is only their own conduct which will give them all the respect that is their due. Let us know how the matter stands and I hope the Finance

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

Minister will give serious thought to this question of separation of accounts from the audit.

I will refer only to two points and finish in four or five minutes. Government should pay a little more respect to the criticism made in this House. Unfortunately, the tendency is that criticisms and suggestions of the Members have a lesser effect than when there is a strike and agitation. It is an unfortunate sort of psychology that is working and that is all the time responsible for more strikes and more agitations. They should listen more to reason and representation and take action in proper time. When strong representations are made from the beginning, there is very little attention paid to them. I will refer to this question of transport also.

So many hon. Members made the position clear but nothing was done. But the two day strike in Bombay has created a better impression on their minds. It is really unfortunate. I wish that this Ministry commands more respect and is feared by the black-marketeers. They have no fear of you. No administration can be carried efficiently until and unless there is both fear and respect for it, respect by the law-abiding citizens and fear by those who are anti-social elements. Today, they are as bold or even bolder than the honest people; they can show their teeth and do what they like. The tax evader can do what he likes. There are huge tax evasions and arrears. They are not afraid of the Ministry. You should strike terror in their minds. It is unnecessary to blame democracy for it. If you had taken effective measures and had taken serious note of these things, there would have been no prosecutions only People would be put in jails if they indulge in these anti-social activities. There should be fear in the minds of these people. They must be made to think twice or thrice before they could indulge in such things.

I will say a word about the Institute of Public Administration about which so much has been said and about which certain cut motions have also been tabled. It would be for the hon. Finance Minister to give a fuller account of it but as a member of the executive of that body for a long time and knowing as I do their position, I wish to place certain facts before the House. Most of the criticisms have been levelled only because of the lack of knowledge. It is not that I am supporting all the expenditure that is being incurred there. Even as a member of the executive council, I had raised this question six months earlier and I had asked the Institute to set up an economy committee to examine and investigate the position of the expenditure. That report was submitted and certain steps were taken. Not satisfied even with this report, I have also suggested to them certain further steps to be taken to see that expenditure is kept at the proper level and there is no wasteful expenditure incurred. I feel that it is understood as merely a school. It is nothing of that type. It is to be considered—whether it has succeeded or not that is another matter—on a level with our national laboratories which we have set up all over the country. We have got the National Physical Laboratory, where research in physics is going on. This Institute is a national laboratory for administration where research in administration has got to be carried on. I do not say whether it has given a very good account of it self or not. I am just trying to explain what is the nature of this Institute.

Shri Tyagi: The buildings are good.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The buildings are good but the buildings in which we are sitting are much better. That is clearly understood and the places in which we live are far better. But what is the nature of this Institute? It has got to be classed

among the national laboratories or even more than that because those national laboratories have only a national character but this has got some international character also. My friend who is saying this should at least glance though a few pages of that literature produced. I hope he will feel very much interested, interested as he has been in public administration, in the literature that is produced. We have given them certain further assignments. That is all that I wish to say about this Institute in so far as the stature and functions of this Institute are concerned.

One last word and I sit down. This Government and the Finance Minister claim that during all these years they have done so much for the welfare of the people and all that. There are intelligent people who understand and appreciate the herculean efforts. Still, if we make an assessment of the situation, you will find strong criticism against this Government, against the Ruling Party, among all sections of the people. Whether it is the rural area or the urban area, whether it is a top Government servant or a person lower down, whether a zamindar or a new tenant or a businessman—every one seems to be full of complaints. I have the least doubt still that the Congress Party would be returned with an overwhelming majority. But I do wish to warn the Government to take note of this fact. What is this discontent about? I wish that certain teams are appointed to have a real assessment of the discontent. We should know whether this discontent is going on only out of ignorance. What are the factors which go to make this discontent and what steps must we take to remove this discontent? Either we should take effective steps to remove this discontent or we should be able to make the people understand that there is no justification for this discontent. A complete assessment of the entire situation must be taken. Certain enquiries must be made. We must know why people feel it. After all, it is the first duty of any democracy to understand the mind of the people. People must understand the Government and the Government must understand the people.

Shri P. K. Deo: (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it would not be possible to do justice to this important Ministry in a limited time that is at my disposal. But at the same time I will try to make some random references to certain aspects of the working of this Ministry.

For a critical analysis of this Ministry, it is necessary to review the various sources of revenue and their contribution to the Central finances in the last ten years.

Now, coming to the custom revenue, let me deal with import first. In an inflationary phase, only essential development imports have to be sustained. But the scope for stepping up import taxes does not exist. For the next few years, the major imports will be capital machinery, essential raw materials, spare parts and foodgrains which will not offer any scope for increased revenue yield in this field of import duties. With the expansion of the public sector the import on Government account will necessarily increase and as they will be imported on Government account I think they would be exempted from custom duties.

Now, I come to export. A study of the export duties for the last ten years has shown that the contribution to the exchequer has been diminishing. In 1951-52, their share to gross revenue was 19·7 per cent. This was, of course, due to the uneasy boom of the World War II and the Korean War and this boom did not last long. In order to make Indian goods competitive in world market, in view of the pressure of inflationary forces, the export duties had to be withdrawn on many items of export. It is only tea which gives us an annual export duty of more than Rs. 11 crores. But the export duties on manganese had to be withdrawn to enable our indigen-

[Shri P. K. Deo]

ous products to compete with the exports from Latin America to Kenya and other African States. Similar is the case with other exportable commodities. Export duty which contributed 19·7 per cent. to the gross tax revenue in 1951-52 has dwindled down to a little over 2 per cent. of the total tax revenue as estimated in this year's budget. And I feel the pattern would not change unless there is an unexpected rise in the demand of our Indian goods in foreign markets. In view of these factors, a Finance Minister cannot look to customs revenue for financing our various ever-increasing developmental schemes of the State as envisaged in our Second Five Year Plan. So, the Finance Minister has to depend on various other sources of revenue.

Now, coming to the Excise duty, I find the excise duty has become a potential source of revenue and the yields have far exceeded the estimates made by the Taxation Enquiry Committee in 1954. There has been a progressive increase in the contribution of excise to the Central revenue from Rs. 68 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 380 crores as has been budget for the year 1960-61. In this period we find that there has been a rise in the total gross revenue of the State also. If that were to be expressed in terms of percentage, the rise in the excise revenue has shown an increase of 347 per cent as against an increase of 63 per cent. in the gross tax revenue.

13.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In the last ten years we have seen that the base of the excise has not been broadened but rather deepened as no new items were brought under excise taxation. There has been a novel feature in this year's taxation policy of the Government and 32 items have been brought under excise duty and the base of the excise duty has been broadened. The broadening of the base of the excise duty will have a grave and serious impact on the living conditions of the common mass. In order of the magnitude of contribution to our Central tax revenue we find that items like sugar, tobacco, cotton cloth, motor spirit, steel ingots, e c. contribute not less than Rs. 10 crores each. It will ultimately hit the purse of the common man. If it could be said in retrospect, the estimate which was once made by the Taxation Enquiry Committee in 1954 that the excise duty could be raised by 45 per cent. has proved to be conservative. Rather, the increase, as I pointed out, is 374 per cent.

In this year's budget the Finance Minister wants to raise the entire additional tax revenue of Rs. 24 crores by levying the excise duty even though there is plenty of scope to raise the additional fund by direct taxes. He has resorted to indirect tax methods. He has rather broadened the base of the excise duty which will ultimately hit the common man.

Most of the items on which new excises have been imposed are inelastic in their demand and will ultimately enable the producer and the seller to pass the incidence of taxation to the consumer and the consumer would be hard hit and it will ultimately affect the cost of living which will ultimately influence the production cost, setting in train a vicious circle. The broad-basing of the excise and imposing them on various new items which are inelastic in their demand will affect the common man and, I think, this is a retrograde step towards socialisation.

Now, I come to deficit financing. This is another alarming feature that we have not been able to check the various inflationary forces though the capital outlay on the Plan has been cut down from Rs. 4800 crores to Rs. 4600 crores and there have been many cuts in the physical targets in the Second Five Year Plan. The

order of deficit financing has remained in tact at Rs. 1200 crores. So, I beg to submit that when our total outlay is being cut in the Second Plan period, there should have been the usual cut in our deficit financing also.

Another factor to be considered is the withdrawal from sterling balances. It was anticipated that during the Second Plan period Rs. 200 crores could be withdrawn from the sterling balance. But we have seen that it has increased in alarming proportion and Rs. 539 crores have been withdrawn from the sterling balances.

Sir, we are told that the figure of deficit financing would be Rs. 1200 crores. In view of the rise of 20 per cent. in the prices during the first four years of the Second Plan period, this rate of deficit financing is extremely dangerous and it will have an adverse effect on the saving stimulus. So much is being said about saving and the people are asked to save more, but I do not know why any man will save money to get the same money back with, say, about 4 per cent. interest after a lapse of ten years by which time the purchasing power of the rupee would have gone down and the money he gets back would be much less in actual value than the amount he had invested. So I feel that these new excise duties imposed will adversely affect the saving drive even though the prize bond scheme will have some marginal effect on the saving drive.

Deficit financing and rising prices necessitate the following things to be done: (1) radical measures to check non-productive expenses, (2) increasing loan targets, (3) stimulating saving, and (4) physical control and stabilisation of prices.

It is a good thing that our Government is giving serious thought to the question of stabilisation of prices. The National Development Council which is going to meet tomorrow, I am told, is going to discuss this very important aspect of our economy, and I am sure something would be done.

The deficit financing proposed for this year is estimated at Rs. 153 crores. I think it is excessive in view of the rising trend in prices and dwindling sterling balances.

For the execution of the development programme the Government is resorting to additional taxation, but the deficit in the revenue account is an alarming feature, and whatever additional money is received by new taxation is diverted to meet the requirements of the administration and non-productive measures. The uncovered deficit of revenue account is more dangerous than deficit financing. The budget deficit for this year has been estimated at Rs. 60 crores in the revenue account. Sir, if you make a study of our budgetary position in the last four years of this Plan period you will see that in the first two years there was a surplus of Rs. 89 crores and Rs. 42 crores for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively, but for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 there has been a deficit of Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 15 crores respectively. For this year, as I said, a deficit of Rs. 60 crores is estimated. This will illustrate that the Government expenditure on revenue account is increasing at a faster rate than the resources available. The only way, therefore, to reduce this deficit is either by fresh taxation or by decreasing our expenditure.

Sir, the Government has resorted to the first alternative, that is, to make up the deficit in the revenue account by increasing additional taxes. The rise in Government expenditure is indicated by the fact that under the heading "Civil Administration", the revised estimate of last year was Rs. 233·4 crores. It has been estimated that for this year the expenditure will be of the order of Rs. 267·8 crores—an increase of Rs. 34 crores. Similarly, under the heading "Miscellaneous" whereas the revised estimate

[Shri P. K. Deo]

for last year was Rs. 108 crores, this year it has been estimated at Rs. 142 crores—an increase of Rs. 34 crores. Again, in the case of "Defence" it shows an increase of Rs. 28 crores, "Extraordinary items" Rs. 11 crores and "Debt Services" Rs. 9 crores. The increase in expenditure under the heads "Defence" and "Debt Services" is inevitable taking into consideration the new situation that has developed in our northern border. But there is plenty of scope to reduce the expenditure under the heads "Civil Administration", "Miscellaneous" and "Extraordinary items". Sir, taking into consideration all these facts, I suggest that the Government should give serious thought to curtail unnecessary expenditure as far as possible.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the recommendations of the Direct Taxation Enquiry Committee. One of its major recommendations was to raise the taxable limit of low-income groups. The Committee has pointed out that the amount of time and energy spent on small cases appears to be totally disproportionate to the revenue yields therefrom. According to the All-India Revenue Income-tax Statistics for 1957-58, we find that 3,60,000 cases were for income below Rs. 7,500 out of 673,000 effective assessed cases and the revenue raised was only a paltry sum of Rs. 2·40 crores, that is, one per cent of the total revenue of Rs. 22 crores, the total receipt under the head "Income-tax". This shows that the effort made in the assessment of these cases is out of all proportion to the revenue involved, as the procedure involved to assess the income on the part of the authorities is just the same irrespective of the income group. Whether the income is small or the income is big, they have to go through the same procedure and it involves lots of time and energy.

The Tyagi Committee also recommended that the procedure of assessing the income-tax for the small income groups should be simplified. But a dissenting note has been given by Shri Parekh. He has suggested to raise the income-tax limit from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,200 for individuals and Rs. 8,400 in the case of undivided Hindu families. According to him, this will lessen administrative burden but will not affect much the tax revenue of the State. I request the Government to give their serious consideration over this question and see what they can do in this matter.

I would like to point out here a few things regarding the control of our expenditure. As I pointed out earlier, control of our expenditure is absolutely necessary. We should be sure that every naya paisa spent is well spent. For this, we have given a constitutional status to our Auditor-General who can look into our expenses and comment on them without any frown or favour from any quarter. In all humility, Sir, I beg to state that since the placing of the Auditor-General's Report on Defence Expenditure on the Table of the Sabha on 8th April 1960, an unfortunate controversy has developed, and if newspaper reports are to be believed, certain Members of the House approached the Prime Minister in this regard. That, I beg to submit—I do not attribute any motive —may be to undermine the constitutional status of the Auditor-General. Such an attitude may develop to such a situation that the Auditor-General may feel helpless in the discharge of the duties entrusted to him under the Constitution. Especially in the interests of democracy, it is high time that the Auditor-General should be assured of his independence, and the duties and responsibilities of the executive towards the Auditor-General should be fully clarified.

13·21 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

Coming to the question of investments by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, I would like to draw

the attention of the House to the statement of Shri A. Subbiah given to the press, explaining his reasons for his resignation from the LIC investment administration and at the same time, alleging serious charges against the investment of the LIC. I beg to submit tLat this matter needs careful investigation and I hope that the Finance Minister will go into it and explain to the country and to this House so that we can all be assured that everything is O.K. in the field of investment of the LIC.

Lastly, I come to the question of financial settlement with Pakistan. I beg to submit that the talks that we have had so far do not seem to be encouraging. I would like to have some assurance from the Finance Minister as to what should be done if Pakistan takes a stubborn arttitude. What should we do in that case? Shall we go to the World Court or shall we apply sanctions in the commercial dealings? Something should be done regarding the financial settlement with Pakistan.

Lastly, I would like to emphasise the need for the stabilisation of prices to which I have made a reference earlier. The stabilisation of prices is the most important thing and serious thought should be given to this question.

Shri Bangshi Thakur (Tripura—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to some important matters so far as Tripura is concerned. In Delhi we are buying sugar at the rate of Re. 1-1-0 per seer, but in Tripura the price has gone up to about Rs. 2 per seer. If questions are put about the exorbitant price, prompt answer given is that the supply of sugar by the wholesale merchants to the retail merchants is inadeqaute and also the price asked for by them is higher than the controlled price. Under the existing Act or order, only the wholesale merchants have to sell sugar at controlled prices. But there is no imposition on retail merchants. There has to be such an imposition on the retail merchant also. As it is, who is responsible? It is for the Government to find out the responsibility on whom it should lie and then to solve the problem. I request the hon. Minister to see to this aspect of the matter.

Another point is about the new taxes that have been imposed on petroleum products and motor tyres etc. It is well known to the Government that Tripura depends mainly on motor service for its imports and exports and conveyance. So, these new taxes are telling upon the people of Tripura very seriously. Further, motor tyres of all descriptions are not available often except in the black market. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see to this matter also.

My third point is about the tea industry in Tripura which is the only paying industry there. The Government is also giving aid by giving financial help through loans and also subsidies for promoting the exports. But the condition of the tea gardens in Tripura is not satisfactory. Why is this so? I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and solve the problem.

Lastly, the Indo-Pakistan talks about train services to India and Pakistan through these respective countries are in progress. I request the Government of India to see that the people of Tripura get the facilities of travelling by railway as before, from Tripura to Calcutta and so to the rest of India, through Akhaura, Bhairab Bazar, and Darsana to Sealdah.

चौ० रणवीर सिं० (रोहतक): सभापति महोदय, इस मन्त्रालय की जो दो मांगें

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, उसमें भाग लेने के लिये जो आपने मुझे समय दिया है, उसके लिये मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं। मैं रिजर्व बैंक, स्टेट बैंक और एल० आई० सी० के बारे में ही कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। आज से १२-१३ साल पहले इस देश के अन्दर—इसको चाहे लोगों का दबाव कहिये या लोगों की भावना का राज्य के ऊपर असर नहीं होता था, यह कहिये—रिजर्व बैंक इस तरह से चलता था कि लोगों की परवा ही नहीं करता था। इम्पीरियल बैंक के हिस्से भी जब हमने खरीदे तो जो उनकी फेस वैल्यू थी उसका चार गुना और पांच गुना रुपया दे करके खरीदे थे। यह इसलिये किया गया था कि रिजर्व बैंक और स्टेट बैंक देश के हित के कार्य करें। मैं मानता हूं कि इन चीजों को चलाने के लिये जिस तरह के पहले लोगों के ख्याल हुआ करते थे, उसी तरह से आदमियों की नियुक्तियां होती थीं। पहले बड़ी बड़ी इंस्टीट्यूशन्स के मुफाद ही मद्देनजर रखे जाते थे और उसी को मद्देनजर रखते हुए जो भी बड़े बड़े काम होते थे, किये जाते थे और यह कुदरती बात भी थी। लेकिन आज के बदले हुए जमाने में तो ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिये थी। आज भी यही चीज होती दिखाई दे रही है। आज भी आप अगर डायरेक्टरशिप को देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि एक भी ऐसा आदमी उसमें नहीं है जो देश की ८३-८४ प्रतिशत आबादी के साथ सीधा सम्बन्ध रखता हो या उसका टेढ़ा भी उससे सम्बन्ध हो।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) टेढ़ा भी ?

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : टेढ़ा लूटने के लिये तो हो सकता है, जिसे एक्सप्लायटेशन कहते हैं.....

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : फिर भी आप कांग्रेस में मौजूद हैं ?

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : रिजर्व बैंक के जो डायरेक्टर्स हैं, उनके मैं नाम आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं। उनके नाम हैं :—

Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Shri B. M. Birla, Shri Shri Ram, Shri C. R. Srinivasan, Shri J. R. D. Tata, Shri D. R. Gadgil, Shri K. C. Mahindra, Shri D. N. Mitra, Shri B. H. Zaidi and Shri G. Parameswaran Pillai.

और बाकी गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से नामिनेटिड हैं। इसी तरह से स्टेट बैंक का भी हिसाब है और उसके डायरेक्टर्स भी इसी तरह के हैं। उसमें भी बड़े बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट हैं। अब आप देखें कि इसका असर क्या पड़ता है ? जो असर पड़ता है, वह अगर आप हिसाब किताब को देखें तो साफ जाहिर हो जाएगा। जो नक्शा है, वह साफ जाहिर हो जाता है अगर आप स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया के बारे में सेंट्रल बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स की रिपोर्ट १९५९ को देखें। उसके अन्दर एडवांसिस के बारे में लिखा हुआ है :—

"Debts due by companies or firms in which the Directors or Local Board Members of the Bank are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or, in the case of private companies, as members: Rs. 43,78,72,500.68.

Debts due by Directors or Local Board Members or Officers of the Bank or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons: Rs. 928,755.88.

Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances made at any time during the year to Directors or Local Board Members or Officers of the Bank or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons: Rs. 11,91,419.55".

13.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

उस हिसाब के साथ साथ अगर आप देखें कि जो ८० परसेंट से अधिक आबादी देहातों में रहती है, उस रूरल क्रेडिट के बारे में इसने क्या किया है, तो आपको बड़ा आश्चर्य होगा । लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक्स के डिबैंचर्स खरीदने का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, मैं समझता हूं कि वह एक नई चीज हुई है और वह इसलिये कि स्टेट बैंक पर देश के देहातों के लोगों और उनके नुमाइन्दों का असर जरूर पड़ा है । लेकिन यह चीज कहां तक पहुंच पाई है, इसका आप अन्दाजा लगायें । इन डायरेक्टर्स का वास्ता ऐसी कम्पनियों से है जिन को कि करोड़ों रुपया दिया गया है । लेकिन यहां पर लोगों के लिये उन की संस्थाओं के इन्होंने ·७९ करोड़ ही के डिबैंचर्स खरीदे हैं । जहां तक कोआप्रेटिव प्रासेसिंग सोसाइटीज का ताल्लुक है, इनको जो पैसा दिया गया है वह २ करोड़ २१ लाख दिया गया है । इससे ही अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि कितना जरूरी है कि डायरेक्टर्स को बदला जाए । इन को बदलने के लिये अगर हमें कानून में भी तरमीम करनी पड़े तो वैसा करने के लिये भी मेरी राय में वक्त आ गया है ।

मैंने अब तक स्टेट बैंक के आंकड़े आपके सामने रखे हैं । अब मैं आपके सामने रिजर्व बैंक के आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूं ।

श्री त्यागी : इन आदमियों की वजह से क्या कुछ पालिसी में फर्क पड़ता है ?

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : मैंने आपको बतलाया है कि इन डायरेक्टर्स के जिन कम्पनियों में हिस्से हैं, उनको कितना एडवांस किया गया है । आप उसका टोटल कर लीजिये और आप को पता चल जाएगा कि कितना एडवांस उन कम्पनीज को किया गया है । ४३ करोड़ ७८ लाख ७२ हजार ५०० रुपये का एक ही एडवांस मैंने बता दिया है । इसके मुकाबले में मार्टगेज बैंकों के इन्होंने जो डिबैंचर खरीदे हैं वह सिर्फ ·७९ करोड़ के ही खरीदे हैं । इसी तरह से जो कोआप्रेटिव प्रासेसिंग सोसाइटीज हैं उनको दो करोड़ से कुछ अधिक दिया गया है । मैं इन सारी फिगर्स को दुबारा कोट करना नहीं चाहता हूं ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि रिजर्व बैंक का जो खाता है, वह भी कुछ ऐसा ही है । वहां पर भी इन बड़े बड़े लोगों का असर है । शैडयूल्ड बैंक्स को जो पैसा एडवांस किया गया है रिजर्व बैंक की तरफ से १९५८–५९ में वह ५१९·५६ करोड़ किया गया है । इसके मुकाबले में तमाम देश के अन्दर स्टेट कोआप्रेटिव बैंक्स जो हैं या दूसरे कोआप्रेटिव बैंक्स हैं, उनको इसी साल में ७५·२८ करोड़ ही एडवांस किया गया है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): You want the Reserve Bank to be with the Agriculture Ministry?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Unfortunately, the Reserve Bank is with the Finance Ministry. Had it been with the Agriculture Ministry, I would have been happy and the results would have been different. That is the case for which I am pleading.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शर्मा जी ने मुझे एक अच्छी बात की याद दिला दी है । मेरे दिल में यह बात नहीं थी । अब तो एक ही रास्ता मेरी समझ में आता है । पहले मैं समझे हुआ था कि शायद डायरेक्टर्स को बदलने से ही काम चल जाएगा, लेकिन अब शर्मा जी का ख्याल है कि शायद वित्त मन्त्रालय से निकाल कर खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्रालय के तहत इन दोनों बकों को कर दिया जाए, तभी देश का सुधार हो सकता है । यह बात मुझे पहले नहीं सूझी थी ।

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक पैसे का ताल्लुक है हमने यह फैसला कर रखा है कि देहातों में हम उसे सिर्फ कोआप्रेटिव्स की मार्फत ही देंगे और यही हमारी हमेशा कोशिश रहती है । १९५७–५८ में जो जांच की गई थी उस जांच के नतीजे के तौर पर जो चीज सामने आई, उसे रिजर्व

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

बैंक ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में नोट कर दिया है। उसको भी मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। उसमें कहा गया है :—

"Unfortunately, of the societies which were audited in 1956-57, only 16 per cent were A and B class societies, i.e., those which could be regarded as well run or reasonably well run; 16 per cent were classified as D and E, that is to say they were hopeless and on the verge of liquidation. The large majority of societies belonged to the C class, that is to say, were mediocre societies which were functioning in a weak and haphazard manner and having heavy arrears."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह चीज मैंने आपको इसलिये पढ़ कर नहीं सुनाई है कि मुझे कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के खिलाफ कोई शिकायत है। बल्कि मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक इन सोसाइटीज को मजबूत नहीं किया जाता है तब तक हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है। कोआपरेशन मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट में इन सोसाइटीज के बारे में लिखा हुआ है कि जो अच्छी सोसाइटीज हैं, जो ए० और बी० क्लास की सोसाइटीज हैं, उनकी तादाद २२,००० है। इन २२,००० सोसाइटीज में से कोई ७,००० सोसाइटीज ऐसी हैं जिन को कि लार्ज साइज कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज कहा जाता है और जिन में सरकार के भी हिस्से होते हैं। रूरल क्रेडिट सर्वे के बारे में रिजर्व बैंक की जो कमेटी बनी थी उस कमेटी ने सिफारिश की थी कि इनके शेयर्स के अन्दर सरकारी पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिये, हिस्से सरकार को खरीदने चाहियें ताकि ये सोसाइटीज मजबूत हो सकें, अपने पांवों पर खड़ी हो सकें और देश के अन्दर तेजी से काम हो सके। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन जोकि हिन्दुस्तान के लिये बहुत अच्छी अच्छी स्कीमें बनाता है, उसकी समझ में यह बात क्यों नहीं आई कि इन सोसाइटीज के शेयर्स के अन्दर पार्टिसपेशन हो। उसने कह दिया कि यह चीज गलत है और आगे सरकार किसी सोसाइटी के हिस्से न खरीदे। उसने कह दिया कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं की जा सकती है जिससे कि रिजर्व बैंक दिवालिया हो जाए और यदि इस तरह की कोई सलाह दे तो उसको कबूल नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस तरह से एक तरफ तो दिवालिये होने का डर दिखाया जाता है और दूसरी तरफ जो सलाह रिजर्व बैंक की है, उसको भी माना नहीं जाता है। मैं समझता हूं कि २२,००० सोसाइटीज में से ७,००० जो हैं वे लार्ज साईज सोसाइटीज हैं, वे ऐसी हैं जो रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा नियुक्त कमेटी की सिफारिशों को अमल में लाया जाने के बाद, जिन के शेयर कैपीटल हिस्से की खरीद की गई है। बाकी जो सोसाइटीज बचती हैं वे १३,००० के करीब ही बचती हैं और ये १९१३ से बननी शुरू हुई है। इस हिसाब से एक साल के अन्दर एक हजार भी सोसाइटीज नहीं बनी होंगी। मैं तो यहां तक कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि एक हजार भी नहीं बल्कि सैकड़ों ही बनी होंगी जो कि इस लायक हो सकें कि उनको रुपया देना ठीक समझा जा सकता हो।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि हमारा मंशा क्या है? देहातों की तरक्की के लिये रुपया रिजर्व बैंक देना चाहता है या नहीं देना चाहता है? एक बार तो रिजर्व बैंक की ही सलाह होती है कि ये सोसाइटीज ही इस लायक नहीं हैं कि उनके ऊपर एतबार किया जा सके लेकिन जब दूसरी बार रिजर्व बैंक की समझ में यह चीज आ जाती है कि इन सोसाइटीज को कैसे मजबूत किया जा सकता है, कैसे चालू रखा जा सकता है, कैसे ये एतबार लायक बन सकती हैं और ऐसा करने के लिये प्रापोजल्स सामने रखी जाती हैं कि सरकार उनके हिस्से खरीदे तो उन प्रापोजल्स को, उस सलाह को प्लानिंग कमीशन मंजर नहीं करता है। यहां जिस ढंग से कहा गया, उस ढंग से तो मैं नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन एक बात अर्ज

करना चाहता हूं कि सोसायटियों के नाम पर सोसायटियों को मारने की यह कोशिश है । अगर हिसाब किताब लगा कर देखा जाय कि आज इस देश के अन्दर जितने भी बैंक्स हैं, शेडयूल्ड बैंक्स हैं, उनके जो एडवान्सेज हैं वह कोई ८०० करोड़ से ऊपर के हैं, वह अन्दाजन ९८३ करोड़ रु० के एडवान्सेज दूसरे सेक्टर को, उनको आप शहर का सेक्टर कहिये, नान ऐग्रिकल्चर सेक्टर कहिये, देते हैं । इसके मुकाबले जो देहात का सेक्टर है, ऐग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर है, जो आज देश की एकानमी और इस वित्त मन्त्रालय को कामयाबी से चलाने का सबसे अच्छा ढंग बन सकता है, उसके लिये एक मीन्स बन सकता है, इसके लिये मैं ने आप को दिखलाया कि सिर्फ ७६ करोड़ रु० ही दिये जाते हैं । यहां पर जो शहर का सेक्टर है या नानऐग्रिकल्चर सेक्टर है, उसकी इमदाद के लिये तमाम देश के शेड्यूल्ड बैंक्स हैं, तमाम देश के नानशेडयूल्ड बैंक्स हैं । इसके अलावा रिजर्व बैंक का खाता भी आपके सामने पेश किया गया, स्टेट बैंक का खाता भी पेश किया गया, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि हमारी यह मंशा हो सकती है या वित्त मन्त्रालय की यह मंशा हो सकती है कि देहात तरक्की न करें । उसका तरक्की करना बहुत जरूरी है और यह सदन मानता है, वित्त मंत्रालय भी मानता है । लेकिन उसको हम आगे कैसे चलायें, इसके ऊपर सोच विचार करना बहुत आवश्यक है । रिजर्व बैंक ने मैक्सिमम क्रेडिट लिमिट रखने का जो फार्मूला बनाया है वह फार्मूला यह है कि जितना शेअर कैपीटल है या उनका ओन फण्ड है, रिजर्व फण्ड वगैरह जो है, उनका पैसा जो है, उसका ४: गुना मल्टिपल रिजर्व बैंक कर्ज के तौर पर दे सकता है । लेकिन बदकिस्मती यह है कि उसके अन्दर जो देहात की तरकी में जो बाटलनेक बन गया है वह यह है कि इसका हिसाब जब बैंक लगाता है, तब गांव की कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी के हिस्सों व रुपयों का बल्कि नहीं लगाती । स्टेट कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स के हिस्सों और पैसों का हिसाब लगाया जाता है आंकड़ों के हिसाब से जितनी हमारी देश की कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज हैं उनका शेअर कैपीटल २८.२२ करोड़ रु० का है और जो उनके अपने रिजर्व और अदर फण्ड्स हैं वह १४.१५ करोड़ हैं । सारा मिल कर ४२.३७ करोड़ बैठता है अगर अपने फार्मूले को रिजर्व बैंक बदल दे और उन्होंने जो लिमिट मुकर्रर की है वह लिमिट ऐवेक्स बक का शेअर कैपिटल या उनका जो ओन फण्ड है उसका हिसाब रख कर नहीं करे बल्कि देश के अन्दर जिन को हम बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं, जिनका नाम सर्विस कोआपरेटिव्ज है, उनके शेअर कैपिटल और उनके ओन फण्ड के हिसाब से की जाये तो इस देश के अन्दर रिजर्व बैंक अपने उस फार्मूले पर रहते हुए २५४.२२ करोड़ रुपया देश के अन्दर करजा बढ़ा सकता है । आपको यह जान कर ताज्जुब होगा कि मीडियम टर्म लोन देने के लिये जो फण्ड क्रिएट किया रिजर्व बैंक ने, जिसका नाम है नैशनल ऐग्रिकल्चर क्रेडिट लांग टर्म आपरेशन फण्ड, उसके अन्दर आज ३० करोड़ रु० का क्रेडिट है । ३० करोड़ रु० का क्रेडिट होने के बाद जो आज वहां पर ऐडवान्सेज हैं वह १४ करोड़ रु० से कुछ ऊपर हैं । इसी तरह से जो दूसरा नैशनल ऐग्रिकल्चर क्रेडिट स्टैबिलाइजेशन फण्ड है, जो कि ४६ बी धारा की तहत बना है उसका ३०-६-५९ को ४ करोड़ रु० का क्रेडिट था । लेकिन आज देश के अन्दर मीडियम टर्म लोन.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप का समय समाप्त हो गया ।

चौ० रघबीर सिंह : मुझे ऐग्रिकल्चर पर बोलने का बहुत कम समय मिला और कोआपरेटिवज पर बिल्कुल नहीं मिला । मैं दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि यह बहुत अहम मसला है कि हम कितना पैसा इसके लिये दे दें

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

और इससे देश की तरक्की हो सकती है, अनाज भी बढ़ सकता है ताकि दूसरे देशों के ऊपर हमारा भरोसा ज्यादा न करना पड़े ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बढ़ाइये अनाज अगर आप बढ़ा सकें, मैं भी आप को वक्त दूंगा ।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि मीडियम टर्म लोन जो सन १९५८-५९ में सैंक्शन हुए वह ४.५२ करोड़ रु० के थे । अब सवाल यह है कि हालांकि उनका फार्मूला है कि छः गुना रुपया देना चाहिये, ४ गुना शार्ट टर्म लोन पर देना चाहिये, एक गुना वीविंग कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज वगैरह के लिये देना चाहिये और १ गुना मीडियम टर्म लोन्स देने चाहियें, अगर उसी हिसाब से चलें, जैसा मैंने कहा कि वह अपेक्स बैंक्स या सेंट्रल बैंक्स के शेअर कैपिटल को पकड़ कर न चलें, सर्विस कोआपरेटिव्ज के कैपिटल को पकड़ कर चलें तो इस देश के अन्दर ४२.३७ करोड़ रु० इस फार्मूला के हिसाब से मीडियम टर्म लोन के रूप में दिया जा सकता है ।

इसी तरह से काटेज इंडस्ट्री के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । जहां तक उसके आगे बढ़ाने का वास्ता इस देश के अन्दर है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हजारों करोड़ रु० बड़े बड़े कारखानों को सामान खरीदने के लिये या उन को गहने करने के लिये दिया जाता है, लेकिन जहां तक काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज का ताल्लुक है, वहां पर सिर्फ ४ या ५ करोड़ रु० दिया गया । आप को उस को भी उसी हिसाब से मानना चाहिये, लेकिन उसमें इतना फर्क करें कि सर्विस कोआपरेटिव्ज के शेअर कैपिटल, ओन फण्ड का हिसाब लगाते हुए मैक्सिमम क्रेडिट लिमिट मुकर्रर करे । ऐसा किया जाता है तो उनको भी ४२.३७ करोड़ रुपया कर्जा दिया जा सकता है । हमारे देश के देहात जो हैं वह वित्त मन्त्रालय, रिजर्व बैंक, स्टेट बैंक, आदि के भिखारी नहीं बनना चाहते । वह सिर्फ कर्जा चाहते हैं, जो कि उन का हक है । हमारे देहात भी इस देश के हिस्से हैं । आज देश में कोआपरेटिव बैंक बने हैं । अगर दूसरे तरह के बैंक बनते, शेड्यूल्ड और नान शेड्यूल्ड बैंक्स बनते तो उनमें जितना रुपया उन को मिल सकता, कम से कम उतना रुपया पाने के हमारे देहात जरूर मुस्तहक हैं ।

इसी तरह मुझे मालूम है कि बम्बई के अन्दर जो शुगर कोआपरेटिव फैक्ट्रीज हैं रिजर्व बैंक उनको बैंक रेट के हिसाब से कर्जा देता है, ४ फी सदी के सूद के हिसाब से कर्ज देता है । २ करोड़ रु० का जो मैक्सिमम क्रेडिट सैंक्शन हुआ है वह सिर्फ बाम्बे स्टेट के लिये हुआ है । अगर रिजर्व बैंक बम्बई स्टेट कोआपरेटिव बैंक को कर्जा दे सकता है तो मुझे मालम नहीं कि पंजाब को रुपया क्यों नहीं दे सकता मुझे पता नहीं है कि पंजाब के स्टेट कोआपरेटिव बैंक ने ही कर्जे के लिये अर्जी नहीं दी या कि पंजाब स्टेट ही इस बैंक का रुपया कर्ज लेना सही नहीं समझती, लेकिन बहरहाल वहां पर जो तीन शुगर कोआपरेटिव फैक्ट्रीज हैं उन को वह सहूलियतें नहीं हैं । बम्बई की शुगर फैक्ट्रीज को जो सहूलियतें हैं वह आज पंजाब की शुगर फैक्ट्रीज को मिलनी चाहियें । उनको भी ४ परसेन्ट के सूद पर कर्जा मिलना चाहिये ।

इसके अलावा मैं रिजर्व बैंक और स्टेट बैंक से यह प्रार्थना भी करना चाहता हूं कि देश का पार्टीशन हुआ, पंजाब का सूबा बटा । पंजाब सूबे के बटने से नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारे पंजाब के अन्दर जो होशियारपुर सेंट्रल कोआपरेटिव बैंक है उसका काफी सरमाया पाकिस्तान में रह गया । जो भी नतीजा हुआ वह तो एक कुदरती बात थी उसके लिये । उसकी मदद के लिये स्टेट बैंक को आगे आना चाहिये ताकि वह अपना काम बढ़ा सके । आप को ताज्जुब होगा कि होशियारपुर सेंट्रल कोआपरेटिव बैंक लोगों को २ परसेन्ट के ऊपर कर्जा देता है जितना कि

हमारा रिजर्व बैंक भी नहीं दे सकता । लेकिन अब उसकी शक्ति कम है क्योंकि देश का पार्टीशन हुआ । उसका रुपया वहां फंस गया, तब भी जो बैंक अपने मेम्बरों को २ परसेन्ट सूद पर रुपया दे सकता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि देश का बटवारा हो जाने से उसको जो घाटा पड़ा है उसको स्टेट बैंक और रिजर्व बैंक को सब्सिडी देकर पूरा करना चाहिये, जब भी पंजाब का रुपया उधर से मिले वह उसके खाते में जमा हो जाये लेकिन अब जो घाटा है उसको स्टेट बैंक और रिजर्व बैंक पूरा करें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे मालूम नहीं कि इसके अन्दर वित्त मन्त्रालय का कोई हाथ है या जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मिनिस्ट्रीज है उसका कोई हाथ है । जितनी भी स्कीमें जिनका कि ताल्लुक देहात से है, रूरल वाटर वर्क्स स्कीम के ऊपर जो रुपया खर्च होता है वह फर्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लान में जितना रक्खा गया है वह फर्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लान में खर्च नहीं हुआ और न ही वह सेकेंड फाइव इयर प्लान में खर्च होने वाला है । इस तरीके से पंचायत और कोआपरेटिव्ज का जितना रुपया सीधा देहात में लगने वाला है तो वह खर्च कम होगा । हो सकता है कि उस में एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मिनिस्ट्रीज का भी कसूर हो लेकिन मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे कृषि मन्त्री महोदय की बात कोई सुनता नहीं है । अब यहां पर बहुत अच्छे और मजबूत फूड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर के मिनिस्टर हैं लेकिन उन्होंने भी इस चीज को तस्लीम किया कि वे भी कृषि की उन्नति के लिये वित्त मन्त्रालय का सहयोग हासिल करने में असमर्थ रहे है । अब उनके मुकाबले में तो वह स्टेट्स मिनिस्टर्स शायद और भी कमजोर हैं और पता नहीं कि उनका कागज प्लानिंग कमीशन में रुक जाता है या वित्त मन्त्रालय में आकर रुक जाता है जो कि रुपया खर्च नहीं हो पाता है.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो माननीय सदस्य को खत्म करना चाहिये ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बस मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त कियेदेता । स्टेट बैंक और रिजर्व बैंक बड़े बड़े कारखानों और छोटे छोटे कारखानों की इमदाद के लिये कर्ज देते हैं । देश में खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये स्टेटस गवर्नमेंट को कर्ज आदि देकर प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है । आज पंजाब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने एक करोड़ एकड़ जमीन को पानी बढ़ा लिया है । उसके वाटर लेबल के अन्दर फर्क आ गया है । तीस लाख एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है अर्थात ३३ परसेंट जमीन ऐसी है जिसकी कि पैदावार के अन्दर फर्क पड़ा है और कम हो गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि जैसे और इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये राज्य सरकारों को स्टेट बैंक कर्जा दे रहा है उसी तरह से इस खेती के प्रोत्साहन के वास्ते कर्ज देने की व्यवस्था की जाय और रिजर्व बैंक और स्टेट बैंक स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस को इस वाटर लौगिंग को रोकने के वास्ते कर्ज देना शुरू करें ।

Shri Sugandhi (Bijapur North): I will confine myself to the cut motions that I have moved regarding the grants made to the Indian Institute of Public Administration. Up till now, nearly Rs. 53·37 lakhs have been paid to this Institute and another Rs. 10,84,000 have been provided in the budget in the current year. Out of these grants, buildings have been built there, especially a main building and a hostel. In the main building there is sufficient accommodation for officials but most of it is empty. I am saying these things because these Rs. 10,84,000 appear to have been provided for having an auditorium. That is why I have moved my cut motion that it should be reduced to Rs. 11,000.

There are large hostel rooms but almost all of them are empty. I do not know specially what benefit has been derived by the Government after spending so much money as far as the contribution of this Institute in supplying proficient administrators is concerned. I for one do not feel any lack of proficiency as far as our administrators are concerned. What is

[Shri Sugandhi]

lacking is other things, that is, the moral standard that should come from this training.

The other day when answering supplementary questions the hon. Deputy Minister told us that this Institute has been recognised by the Government. But a reference made to the UPSC reveals that it has not been recognised. I do not think there is any utility value as far as this institution and the money that we are spending over it are concerned. The private students will have to waste almost two years for having training in this Institute but there is no prospect for them in getting any exemptions when recruitment is made to Government services, even in age limits. It would be a bar as far as the age limit is concerned because they have to waste two more years there.

As far as the officer-students are concerned, no State has taken benefit of it except one or two States. So, it is a gross waste. I think the Finance Ministry which has got its own committee, called the Special Reorganisation Unit, which is trying to advise the other ministries as how to effect savings in their administrative expenditure, while it is advising others it is itself wasting over this futile institution lakhs of rupees. That was my aim in moving those cut motions.

I hope, to economise the Government will accept those cuts.

Lastly, I want to say one thing about the extra tax levied on diesel oil and small engines meant for pumping water. Last year due to the rise in the tax, the grow-more-food scheme has already been retarded. This year it would be rather suicidal if no provision is made to refund what is taken as tax on this from the agricultural sector whether it is used for pumping water or for any mechanical operation employed in agriculture.

श्री नू० चं० जैन (कैथल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मन्त्रालय की डिमाण्ड्स फौर ग्रांट्स पर बोलते हुए सब से पहले तो मुझे मन्त्री महोदय को कई अच्छी बातों के लिये बधाई देनी है । खास तौर पर उन्होंने अपने साल रवां के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट पेश की है मुझे खुशी है कि चन्द सफों में ही ५०-५५ सफों में ही उन्होंने अपनी मिनिस्ट्री की कारगुजारियों के बारे में इतने हालात और इतनी फीगर्स दे दी हैं कि जिससे कोई भी शख्स बड़ी अच्छी तरह से अंदाजा लगा सकता है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री के पास कितने अहम काम करने को थे और उन अहम कामों को उन्होंने किस तरीके से सरअंजाम देने की कोशिश की है । जितनी अहम यह मिनिस्ट्री है अच्छा होता कि इसकी डिमाण्डस पर बहस होते वक्त दूसरे मुहकमों के मिनिस्टर्स भी यहां पर मौजूद होते और खास तौर पर प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर का होना मेरी राय में बड़ा जरूरी है । अभी तो वह यहां पर थे । अब वे चले गये हैं । उनका सबस्टीच्यूट यहां कोई होना चाहिये मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूं ।

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): The hon. Deputy Minister is there.

श्री नू० चं० जैन : डिप्टी मिनिस्टर तो इस मन्त्रालय के हैं । मैं इस वजह से उस प्वाएंट को कह रहा हूं कि इस मुहकमे का ताल्लुक तो दूसरे महकमाजात से है और खास तौर पर प्लानिंग के साथ तो बार बार उसका सम्बन्ध आता है । इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि जो भी क्रिटिसिज्म हाउस में हो उसको प्लानिंग के मिनिस्टर अच्छी तरह से सुनें ।

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर प्लानिंग कमीशन का मेम्बर होता है ।

श्री नू० चं० जैन : अब इस वक्त मैं इस बहस में नहीं पड़ना चाहता लेकिन मैंने जो बात कही है उस पर मैं कायम हूं कि प्लानिंग के वजीर को यहां पर जरूर मौजूद होना चाहिये ।

जहां तक कि इस मन्त्रालय की रिपोर्ट का ताल्लुक है जैसे मैंने पहले कहा उसने बहुत अच्छे ढंग से हर मामले के बारे में आंकड़े दिये हैं गो कि कई बातों के बारे में यह चीज नहीं कही जा सकती है । सन् १९५६–५७ की फीगर्स दी हैं लेकिन सन् १९५९–६० की फीगर्स जैसे कि बाकी मुहकमों ने देने की कोशिश की है इस मन्त्रालय ने कई जगह पर उनको ओमिट कर दिया है और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर वह यह सन् १९५९–६० की फीगर्स जितनी भी वह इकट्ठा करके दे सकते थे देते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता ।

इसके साथ ही साथ इस रिपोर्ट के पढ़ने से जो खास तौर पर मुझ पर असर हुआ है वह यह कि कई बातों में और खास तौर पर कुछ अहम मामलात में गो कि सारी गवर्नमेंट और प्लानिंग मिनिस्टरी का भी यह फर्ज है कि देश में प्रोडक्शन बढ़े, मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी होती है कि देश में पैदावार बढ़ाने की दिशा में पिछले चन्द वर्षों में इस मन्त्रालय की जो पालिसी रही है वह सही पालिसी रही है और उससे प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है और खास तौर पर इंडस्ट्रियल सैक्टर में बढ़ा है । लेकिन दूसरे फंक्शन्स जो कि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने और गवर्नमेंट ने इस मन्त्रालय को सौंपे हैं जैसे कि रिडक्शन आफ डिस्पैरिटीज का काम यह विषमता कम करने का जो काम है उसमें मैं यह जरूर महसूस करता हूं कि जितना काम उसमें किया जा सकता था उतना काम नहीं हुआ है और उस हद तक वह विषमता कम नहीं हो पायी है ।

अब मैं जरा इस बारे में तफसील से बयान करना चाहता हूं । वैसे इस मुहकमे की कामयाबी और नाकायाबी का जो दारोमदार है और जो उसकी कसौटी है वह ४, ५ बातों पर निर्भर करती है । नम्बर १ जैसा मैंने अभी कहना शुरू किया था कि प्रोडक्शन के साथ साथ डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन आफ वैल्थ और इनकम का माकूल इन्तजाम होना चाहिये । जो देश में वैल्थ पैदा हो रही है तो उस वैल्थ की डिस्पैरिटी को कम करने के वास्ते इस मन्त्रालय ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ? जो नये रिसोर्सेज हमारे कंट्री में पैदा होते हैं उनको तकसीम करने में इस मुहकमे की क्या पालिसी रही है ? दूसरी कसौटी इस कामयाबी या नाकायाबी को टैस्ट करने की यह है कि हमारे देश में जो इतना धन खर्च हो रहा है तो उसमें वस्टेज तो नहीं हो रहा है और वह खर्चा जिस किफायतशारी से किया जाना चाहिये उस किफायतशारी से किया जा रहा है या नहीं ? तीसरी कसौटी यह है कि मुहकमा जो टैक्स लगाता है तो उन टैक्सों के सिलसिले में चोरी तो नहीं हो रही है । यह तीन, चार बातें हैं जिनकी कि कसौटी पर उस मुहकमे की कामयाबी या नाकामयाबी को कस कर देखा जा सकता है ।

जहां तक यह डिसपैरिटीज के रिडक्शन की बात है मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर पिछले ४, ५ वर्ष की इस मुहकमे की कारगुजारी को देखा जाय तो जैसा कि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है सन १९५७ से इस मुहकमे ने बड़ी हिम्मत और बहादुरी के साथ अपना काम किया है । सन १९५६ में प्लानिंग कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट थी तो उस समय यह वैल्थ टैक्स, एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स और गिफ्ट टैक्स नहीं थे जिनको कि यह मुकद्दमा बराबर लगाता गया और यह जो सारे टैक्स इस मंत्रालय ने लगाये उसके लिये मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूं सन् ५७ और ५८ में यह टैक्स लागू किये गये । सन् १९५८ के बाद इन टैक्सों का एन फोर्समेंट कमे हुआ और उस एनफोर्समेंट के बारे में जो कारगुजारी इस रिपोर्ट में दी हुई है मुझे उससे तसल्ली नहीं हुई है । जहां तक इस एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स का सवाल है इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि सन् १९५८–५९ में डिस्पोजल के वास्ते ७७७४ एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स केसेज थे जिनमें से कि सिर्फ ५७६८ केसेज का डिस्पोजल हो पाया । सन् १९५९–६० की फीगर्स नहीं दी हैं । सन् ५८,५९ में

[श्री मू० चं० जैन]

१ करोड़ की आमदनी होने का अनुमान लगाया गया था लेकिन ६४–६८ लाख रुपया ही कलैक्ट हुआ । इसी तरह से वैल्थ टैक्स केसेज जिनका कि डिस्पोजल होना था उनकी तादाद ४५,२५० थी लेकिन उनमें से केवल ६४६० केसेज का निबटारा हुआ है। २०, २२ परसेंट केसेज का डिस्पोजल हुआ है । इसके साथ साथ जो पहले कम्पनीज पर वैल्थ टैक्स लगाया गया था उसको विदड्रा करके मैं समझता हूं कि गलती की गई है और कम्पनीज पर स यह वैल्ट टैक्स विदड्रा करने का कोई कारण नहीं था । इसके अलावा सन् १९५८ में सितम्बर के महीने में जो हाउस ने स्टेट ड्यूटी अमेंडमेंट ऐक्ट पास किया उसको पास किये आज पौने दो साल हो गये हैं लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि यह मन्त्रालय अभी तक तमाम स्टेट्स में इसको लागू करने का प्रस्ताव पास नहीं करा पाया है । अब शायद मिनिस्टर साहब इसके लिये यह जवाब देंगे कि मैं क्या कर सकता हूं । इसका तो स्टेट्स से ताल्लुक है । लेकिन स्टेट्स में कोई दूसरी किस्म की गवर्नमेंट नहीं है । जिस पार्टी की सेंटर में गवर्नमेंट है उसी की तमाम स्टेट्स में हकूमत है । जहां तक डिसपरिटी को दूर करने का सवाल है प्लानिंग कमीशन ने और गवर्नमेंट ने इसको अपना आइडियल बनाया हुआ है । फिर क्या वजह है कि एग्रीकल्चुरल लैंड के बारे में आपको स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से रिजोल्यूशन पास कराने में पौने दो बरस लग गये । मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा अफसोस होता है । इस मुहकमे को इस मामले में जितनी जल्दी दिखानी चाहिए थी उतनी इस ने नहीं दिखायी।

14 hrs.

इसी तरह से जहां तक गिफ्ट टैक्स का सवाल है, इस में भी पिछले साल एक करोड़ की आमदनी हुई थी, लेकिन सन् १९५९-६० में ३१ अक्तूबर सन् १९५९ तक इसकी आमदनी सिर्फ २३·८० लाख हुई है और जो इसके पास इसके मुतल्लिक ४७७८ केसेज आये उन में से सिर्फ १९६३ को डिस्पोज आफ किया गया है । ये फिगर मैं इसलिए दे रहा हूं कि जहां मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि इन्होंने पिछले तीन सालों के टेक्स स्ट्रक्चर को दुरुस्त किया है, वहां मैं इनके एनफोर्समेंट की तरफ भी इनकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं । चाहिए तो यह था कि पिछले दो बरसों में उन कानूनों में जो नुक्स पाये गये उनको दूर करते । सन् १९५८ में ला कमीशन ने इनकम टेक्स ऐक्ट के बारे में रिपोर्ट दी उस पर अमल नहीं हुआ । त्यागी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर अभी गौर हो रहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इन कानूनों में जो नुक्स हैं उनको दूर किया जाय और इन का एनफोर्समेंट ठीक तरीके से किया जाय ।

मैं डिसपैरिटी के प्वाइंट पर फिर आना चाहता हूं । अभी मेरे दोस्त चौधरी रणबीर सिंह ने इस की तरफ मिनिस्ट्री की तवज्जह दिलायी थी । जैसा कि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा, जहां तक इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन का ताल्लुक है, उसमें बहुत तरक्की हुई है, उसमें तो टारजेट से भी ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन हुआ है । लेकिन जहां तक फुड फ्रंट का ताल्लुक है, उसमें हम मिजरेबली फेल हुए हैं । इसका कारण क्या है मैं उसमें इस वक्त नहीं जाना चाहता क्योंकि यह फुड मिनिस्ट्री की डिबेट नहीं है । लेकिन इसका कुछ ताल्लुक फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से भी है । देश की जो ६०-७० फीसदी आबादी जो कि खेती का काम करती है, उसको इस मिनिस्ट्री से मदद ठीक तौर पर नहीं मिल रही है । सरकार करोड़ों रुपया बाहर से अनाज मंगाने पर खर्च कर रही है, लेकिन जब गरीब लोगों को रुपया देने का सवाल आता है, जब कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर को रुपया देने का सवाल आता है तो इस मिनिस्ट्री को मुश्किल मालूम देती है । जो लैंडलेस किसान हैं उनको तो यह कर्जा देता ही नहीं क्योंकि उनके लिए सीक्योरिटी का सवाल आता है । कोआप-

रेटिव सोसायटी बनायी जाए, तो उससे मदद लेने में भी जमानत का सवाल आता है और उसकी मैक्सिमम क्रेडिट लिमिट का सवाल उठता है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस महकमे को और इस गवर्नमेंट को इस बारे में कोई फैसला कर लेना चाहिये । वैसे यह आइडिया तो अच्छा है कि आप डिसपैरिटी दूर करना चाहते हैं लेकिन यह कैसे करेंगे इस बारे में फैसला कर लेना चाहिये । आप इस वक्त उनको ही क्रेडिट दे रहे हैं जिनके पास रुपया है । जो बीसियों तरह के फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन बने हैं, और जो इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन हैं, वे उन लोगों को ही रुपया देते हैं जो कि सरमाएदार हैं और जिनके पास अपने रिसोर्सेज मौजूद हैं । आप जो देते हैं उसका शायद ९० परसेंट ये चार पांच परसेंट सरमाएदार ले लेते हैं और वह आप को कितनी मदद करते हैं इसका अन्दाजा तो आप स्वतन्त्र पार्टी की कार्र-वाइयों से लगा ही सकते हैं । आपका उन पर भरोसा करना गलत है । आखिर में आपको देश की ८०–९० फीसदी आबादी पर ही भरोसा करना होगा । जो बड़े किसान हैं उनको ही कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर से क्रेडिट मिलता है और दूसरी चीजें मिलती हैं । लेकिन एक गरीब चमार जूते बनाने का काम शुरू करने के लिये दो सौ और चार सौ रुपए के लिये तरसता है । तो यह चीज आपको देखनी होगी । यह लैंड लैस और छोटा किसान का तबका देश का बहुत बड़ा तबका है और जब तक आप इसको मदद नहीं करेंगे तब तक आप फूड के मामले में स्वतन्त्र नहीं हो सकते और यह आपकी इस मामले में दूसरे देशों पर अधीनता खत्म नहीं हो सकती । इसलिये फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री को इस बात का फैसला करना चाहिये कि वह रिजर्व बैंक के मारफत या स्टेट बैंक के मार-फत या दूसरी बैंकों के मारफत इन को किस तरह से क्रेडिट सप्लाई करे । आज आप को जो क्रेडिट सप्लाई करते हैं वह ज्यादातर अमीर लोगों तक ही पहुंच पाता है, आपको यह फैसला करना होगा कि इन गरीब लोगों के हाथ में आप किस तरह से रिसोर्सेज दे सकते हैं । मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि अब तक जो सलूक गवर्नमेंट का इन लोगों के साथ रहा है रिसोर्सेज देने के मामले में, वह निहायत नाकिस रहा है, उन के साथ बिल्कुल सौतेली मां का सा सलूक रहा है । मैं जानता हूं कि हिरिजनों के बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिये वजीफों की शक्ल में मदद दी जा रही है । लेकिन क्या गवर्नमेंट समझती है कि इससे उनका सवाल हल हो सकता है । अगर किसी गांव में हरिजनों के सौ घर होंगे तो उनमें से दस पांच लड़के पढ़ते हैं । तो इन वजीफों से उनकी समस्या बहुत ज्यादा हल नहीं होती । जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब वाले हैं उनके साथ साथ ही छोटे जमींदार और छोटे किसान की हालत को सुधारने का काम भी इस महकमे को करना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूं कि इन लोगों को जो क्रेडिट के मामले में दिक्कत है, जिसका जिक्र चौधरी रणबीर सिंह जी ने भी किया है, उसको दूर करने की तरफ यह मिनिस्ट्री खास तवज्जह देगी ।

जहां तक मौजूदा टैक्सेशन का सवाल है, उस पर तो फाइनेंस बिल की बहस के दौरान चर्चा होगी लेकिन इस बारे में मैं दो चार बातें अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं । अभी माथुर साहब ने जो रोड ट्रांस्पोर्ट पर टैक्स लगाया गया है उसका बड़ा क्रिटिसिज्म किया । एक और दोस्त ने भी उसका क्रिटिसिज्म किया । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि रोड ट्रांस्पोर्ट के ऊपर टैक्स पर जो नुक्ताचीनी की गयी है वह बिल्कुल गलत है । दूसरी पंचसाला योजना में रोड ट्रांस्पोर्ट के लिए सड़कें बनाने के लिए लगभग २८० करोड़ रुपया रखा गया, यानी ४८०० करोड़ का ५ पर सैंट सिर्फ रोड डेवेलपमेंट के लिए रखा गया, जिसमें से २५० करोड़ के करीब खर्च भी हो चुका है । ये सड़कें ज्यादातर किसके काम आती हैं । यह ठीक है कि मैं भी उन पर चलता हूं लेकिन उसका सबसे ज्यादा फायदा प्राइवेट ट्रांस्पोर्ट वाले ही उठाते हैं । वह लोग एम० पीज के पास आकर उनको फिगर देते हैं और कहते

[श्री मू० चं० जैन]

हैं कि सन् १९५६ में, सन् १९५७ में, सन् १९५८ में और सन् १९५९ में बराबर उन पर टैक्स लगाये गये हैं यहां तक कि उनको टैक्सों से दबा दिया गया है । मैं कहता हूं कि उनके ये कोटेशन्स गलत हैं। इधर चार पांच सालों में कितनी सड़कें बनी हैं । और जितनी सड़कें बनती हैं उतना ही ज्यादा उन पर रोड ट्रांस्पोर्ट चलता है और जब वह चलता है तो लोगों को फायदा होता है । हर किसी एम० पी० के नोटिस में यह बात आयी होगी कि जब भी कहीं कोई नई सड़क बनती है तो प्राइवेट ट्रांस्पोर्ट वाले स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास परमिट और लाइसेंस लेने के लिए भागते हैं । और जो रश होता है उससे जाहिर है कि इस इंडस्ट्री में काफी मुनाफा है और अभी यह और भी टैक्स बरदाश्त कर सकती है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो गुड्स ट्रांस्पोर्ट वालों ने सारे देश में हड़ताल की हुई है इसके आगे हमारी मिनिस्ट्री बाऊ डाउन नहीं होगी बल्कि अपनी जगह पर मजबूती से खड़ी रहेगी। और आगे भी इस पर जो टैक्सेशन की गुंजाइश है उसको लगायेगी ।

इसी तरह से कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज का सवाल है । कहा जाता है कि उन पर टक्स न लगाया जाये । आजकल यह हो रहा है कि आपस के आदमी कोपरेटिव स्टोर खोल लेते हैं और उसका फायदा उठाते हैं। दस हजार तक तो टैक्स है ही नहीं और ज्यादातर कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी इससे ज्यादा इनकम नहीं करतीं । लेकिन जो बड़ी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां हैं, जैसे पंजाब में ट्रांस्पोर्ट कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज, जिसका एक एक मेम्बर दो दो हजार महीने की आमदनी करता है, उस पर टैक्स क्यों न लगाया जाये । मैं समझता हूं कि मिनिस्ट्री इस मामले में साबित कदम रहेगी और बिल्कुल नहीं झुकेगी ।

ऐसे ही फिल्म इंडस्ट्री का सवाल है । मालूम पड़ता है कि कुछ अखबारों में शायद कुछ गलतफहमी की वजह से यह खबर निकल गयी है कि फिल्म इंडस्ट्री को टैक्स से एग्जेम्प्ट किया जायेगा । जहां तक एजूकेटिव फिल्मों का ताल्लुक है या जहां तक बच्चों की फिल्मों का ताल्लुक है, उनको एग्जेम्प्ट आप बेशक कर दें, और कुछ फिल्मों के दो चार प्रिंट एग्जेम्प्ट कर दें, लेकिन इससे आगे आपको नहीं जाना चाहिए । अगर आप इससे ज्यादा एग्जेम्प्शन देंगे तो आप छोटे टैक्सपेयर के साथ ज्यादती करेंगे जो कि कभी भी इस बात को बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता कि गरीबों पर आप टैक्स लगायें और अमीरों पर न लगायें जो कि एक-एक फिल्म के पचास-पचास प्रिंट लेकर काफी रुपया कमा रहे हैं । उनको कभी भी एग्जेम्प्ट नहीं करना चाहिए ।

अब मैं लाइफ़ इन्शोरेंस कारपोरेशन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । लाइफ़ इन्शोरेंस की नैशनलाइजेशन यह जाहिर करती है कि इन दो बरसों में कितना काम बढ़ा है और नैशनलाइज्ड इंडस्ट्री भी किस तरीके से देश के लिए अच्छा काम कर सकती है । प्राइवेट सैक्टर यह समझता था कि लाइफ़ इन्शोरेंस को नैशनलाइज कर के गवर्नमेंट फेल होगी, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट इस में कामयाब हुई और बड़ी शान के साथ कामयाब हुई । आज हम देखते हैं कि प्राइस लाइन का झगड़ा पड़ा हुआ है, वह टिक ही नहीं पाती है । फूड-ग्रेन्ज की कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं । अगर हम बैंकों को भी नैशनलाइज कर देंगे, तो फिर अच्छी तरह कोआर्डिनेट कर के प्राइस लाइन को होल्ड कर सकेंगे ।

जहां तक स्माल सेविंग स्कीम का ताल्लुक है, मुझे खुशी है कि स्टेट लैवल पर और सैंटर के लैवल पर औरतों के अलग और मर्दों के अलग जो दो बोर्ड बने हुए थे, उन को एमलगामेट कर दिया गया है । इस रिपोर्ट से यह मालूम हुआ है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट आरगनाइजर्ज और एजेन्ट्स की ट्रेनिंग का इन्तजाम किया गया है । मुझे इस की खुशी

है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस काम में देरी की गई है। अगर ट्रेनिंग का इन्तजाम जल्दी से कर दिया गया होता, तो अच्छा होता। जो इन्तजाम इस सिलसिले में किया गया है, वह कतई नाकाफ़ी है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि ट्रेनिंग का इन्तजाम बड़े पैमाने पर किया जाये। देश के देहातों में स्माल सेविंग की बड़ी गुंजायश है, लेकिन मैल-एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की वजह से देहात के लोग नाराज हैं। देहात में जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन काम करती है, अगर सरकार उस की निकम्मी बातों को दूर करने में मददगार हो, तो मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि स्माल सेविंग्ज की तहरीक बहुत तरक्की करेगी। अलबत्ता सरकार ने जो दस बीस किस्म की स्माल सेविंग्ज की स्कीमें निकाली हुई हैं, उन को खत्म कर के सिर्फ़ दो चार स्कीमें ही रखी जायें, क्योंकि इन से देहात के लोगों में कनफ्यूजन होती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्ज को सपोर्ट करता हूं।

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): The task of the Finance Minister and his colleagues who are here including the lady Deputy Minister,....

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Why?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Why special mention of her?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because she is not in her seat.

Shri Basappa: I mentioned her because I thought she would listen to what little I say.

The task of these Ministers in the economic development of our country is a very great one. The people at large are looking year after year to the Budget that is presented, the Finance Minister's speeches and all these things. The whole country expects a sort of dynamic change in the budgetary position, expects that there would be proper budgeting and that the amounts set apart for the different items would be properly spent. The various other Ministries also look to this Ministry for guidance and help. We are looking at this Ministry in the context of a very big Third Plan to come and in the context of the larger defence of our country. For this we need greater production and greater savings, and therefore the would Budget has to be shaped from this angle, but during the last one or two years I see a certain shift in the nature of taxation.

In the context of our planning, I was imagining that the results of our plans would go to those sections of the people which really deserve them. I was listening to Shri M. C. Jain. I do not understand Hindi very well, but from what little I can make out, I can see his feelings in this direction. I hold the same feelings, that the results of our plans go mostly to the richer classes, and in a very little measure to those for whom they are really meant, and therefore, I would request the Finance Minister, when he frames his Budget, to see that those sections of the people are not harmed. But from the shift that is going on from direct to indirect taxation I see a great change, and therefore, we will have to be very careful. The richer classes are already beginning to say that the expenditure tax is yielding little, the gift tax is yielding little, and therefore they should not be pursued. They even suggest that Government should not worry about the effective arrears of income-tax and so on. They want a shift to indirect taxation, which has already hit hard the poorer sections of the people.

I see greater progress has been achieved in regard to the borrowings from the public, but there seem to be misgivings on the part of the industrialists that if Government increases its borrowings, enough money will not be available to the private sector for developing industries. There should not be any such misgivings. Of course, I agree that the money borrowed from the public should be

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put to very good use. Sometimes in these public undertakings we see a lot of wastage, and Government should take care to see that these things do not happen.

In this connection, I also welcome the Prize Bond Scheme that has been introduced. People may call it a little of gambling, but, as the hon. Minister has stated, there is no loss for the person who enters this field. He may only lose his interest, to that extent there may be a little gambling. Other countries have also followed it, and it is a good feature that more money is coming. I wish all success to the Ministry in this direction.

Government are introducing more and more excise duties. They should therefore see that the procedure is such that it does not cause harassment, because in the collection of vegetable oil tax and other taxes we see that the officers go into the shops and try to unearth so many things which are not necessary, and honest people are sometimes harassed. I am not pleading for the culprits and the tax-evaders, but I say that because there are so many taxes to be collected, they expect that even an honest man may go wrong and do certain wrong things. Therefore, I want to suggest that what may be called "the police approach" to these things should be avoided.

Since the time at my disposal is very short, I shall not say more about excise duties, but go on to the next point, namely the expenditure side.

Coming to the expenditure side, I would say that we have to be very careful about the foreign exchange resources. I wish that every effort is made to conserve our foreign exchange resources. But, many a time, I have noticed people being sent abroad, from whom we many not expect much, whereas the rules are applied so rigidly in many case that even an honest person who wants to go abroad finds it very difficult to go. I am told that sometimes even the cases recommended by the State Governments are turned down. In this connection, I would like to cite what has come to my notice. In these days, law and order position is becoming a little bad in certain parts, and, therefore the police should be very efficient and they should handle the situation well, and for this purpose, it is necessary that they should have some little knowledge of the working of similar institutions in other countries, and when with this end in view, the State Governments make a little recommendation, such cases should not be turned down on the ground of foreign exchange difficulties. In the case of one or two officials recommended by a State Government, this has happened. I do not want to mention the names of the State Governments who had recommended those cases; the hon. Minister will probably be aware of it.....

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Only one Government asked for it, namely the Mysore Government.

Shri Basappa: I hope he will take note of it and see that the needful is done. I am not pleading the case of any particular State Government, but I am pleading for a principle on which the whole thing should be based.

Coming to the non-developmental expenditure, of course, there must be proper control over it. We have been hearing so much about the growth of civil expenditure, and also non-developmental expenditure. A glaring instance of huge non-developmental expenditure, or wastage of expenditure as one might call it, is the one which has been mentioned in this House a number of times, namely the case of the Institute of Public Administration. Of course, it is headed by our Prime Minister, and, therefore I do not want to say much about it. But his name should not be brought in.... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he shows so much regard why should there be an objection?

Shri Basappa: The authorities concerned should see that the expenditure is controlled properly. Even my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur who was pleading so much for this institution was speaking only of ideal administration he was thinking of; even he has admitted that he is not supporting the expenditure incurred by it, and he also condemned the wasteful expendiaure that, is going on there. Exen the hon. lady Minister while replying to the debate the other day said that in future, the institute would depend less and less on Government grants, but Government felt that the recurring loss of the institute should be met by them I do not know why it should be met by Government After some time, they must be able to meet their own expenditure. Very few students are being trained in this institution. That is also a thing which has to be taken note of. When we are developing our country, we cannot allow such wasteful expenditure to go on in this country.

I now come to the financial institutions. There are a number of financial institutions, such as the LIC, the State Bank and so on and so forth. But what we expect is that there should be a greater co-ordination between all thse financial institutions. They should also be distributed, I would not say, on a regional basis, but in important places. At present, they have been concentrated in Bombay, and so many of the things that we read in the newspapers day after day are all due to this concentration of these institutions. Therefore, something must be done to see that they are dispersed properly.

These institutions must also help a number of industries to grow up. Their commission charges must be less, and they should try to secure foreign loans to enable more industries to come up here.

Now, I shall say a word about nationalisation of banks. So far, certain banking institutions have been nationalised, but I do not know why certain other banks which are similar in nature are not being nationalised, and why a discriminatory policy is being followed in regard to them I hope Government will look into this matter, because, large resources will be thereby at the disposal of Government, which could be utilised in a more useful way to help trade or industry or agricuture etc.

In this connection, I wish to state that the State Bank should come forward to open a large number of branches. So far as the Mysore Bank was concerned, it was nationlisaed; I think it is a good thing that they have done so. But they should start more branches at least in the taluk headquarters. I do not want to give the details of the places.

Shri Keshava (Bangalore): At Turuvekere.

Shri Basappa: My hon. friend is reminding me of Turuvekere. The people there have been asking for a long time for a branch of the State Bank there. It is a very small matter and the Minister may not himself be able to look into it, but still he may ask tthe people concerned to see that some branches of the State Bank are started in those places.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: To which district is the hon. Member referring?

Shri Basappa: I am referring to Turuvekere in Tumkur district.

Now, I shall say a word about the excise duties over which the public are very much agitated. Similarly, some of the hon. Ministers also have pleaded in a little way for the reconsideration of some of these taxation proposals, such as the Minister of Transport and Communications in respect of the taxation on road transport, tthe Minister of Community Development and Co-operation in respect of the taxation on co-operatives, the Minister of Food and Agriculture

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in respect of the taxation on tractors, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in respect of the tax on films and so on. So, a certain amount of feeling is there that these taxes should be minimised to aid the development programmes of their respective Ministries. I do not see anything wrong with that idea. But the Finance Minister seems to feel that these Ministers should discuss the matter with him. Certainly, they must discuss it with him before they speak out anything. But it is a two-way traffic; the Finance Minister also can discuss it with them and see that no inconvenience is caused to these various Ministries. The hon. Minister Dr. B. Gopala Reddi is smiling at me; I do not know what impression I have created. The only thing that I want to impress upon him is that there is greater justification for changing some of the budget proposals to a little extent.

While I am on the budget proposals, I must say a word about the tax on tractors. On a tractor which costs about Rs. 12000, Government want to impose a tax of Rs. 2500. After all, we have to increase our agricultural production by using these small tractors. So, how on earth can we expect a tax of Rs. 2500 to be put all of a sudden on a tractor which we expect the agriculturists to use?

My hon. friend who spoke earlier referred to the tax on films. I am not in the film world at all, and I am not speaking of the bigger units. I am speaking only of the Kannada films; they are exhibited only over a small area; and small producers go to Madras and try to have these films produced and exhibited. But if you put on a print costing Rs. 2000 a tax of Rs. 2000, then they have worked it out and told me—the hon. Minister can work it out better and see that there is some truth in what they say—that the Kannada films will be affected very much by this tax. I hope the hon. Minister will do something to relieve their suffering.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There should be no direct appeals to the Minister.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: He is speaking only of the Kannada films.

Shri Basappa: Many hon. Members have already spoken about the LIC, and therefore, I do not want to say much about it. But I would only say this that it should be pulled up a great deal by the hon. Minister. I know, and I admit that some of their transactions are very good, and Shri Subbiah's complaints or allegations may be false, but considering the way in which things are done there, I think the hon. Minister must pull up this organisation very much.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: If we do, then the hon. Member will complain that we are interfering.

Shri Basappa: The Institution is working well, because there is increase in the business. But it must be remembered that the old policies are being paid up, and, therefore, we must see that the new business increases more and more.

The staff are feeling a lot of inconvenience after nationalisation. There is so much of heart burning among them, because they feel that seniority has been overlooked and so on. I hope the hon. Minister will go through it properly and see that something is done in this matter.

Finally, I would say a word about the controversy about the Auditor-Central and his report. I do not know why in such a hurry this Audit Report was given. I think the time has now come when we have to examine the real powers of the Auditor-General and see what legislation we can enact to define his powers etc.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The powers etc., are already defined in the Constitution.

Shri Basappa: That is what we say, but there is the other side of the

picture also, namely that we should see that nothing is done in a hurry. An explanation from the hon. Minister is needed in this behalf, for, we find in Chapter 8 of the *Audit Report, Defence Services*, 1960, the following observation:

> "The prices of the Japanese tractors are understood to be favourable, but they must be related to their quality as well as performance."

What is their quality, and what is their performance? The reply from the Ministry should have been considered first before such remarks are incorporated in the Audit Report. Anyhow, the matter will now go before the Public Accounts Committee, and they can look into the matter. But the fact that the Auditor-General has come forward with such a statement is something very serious. I hope Parliament has already taken note of it, and something will come out of this.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी देश की कर व्यवस्था उस देश की सरकार की नीति का दर्पण होती है । यदि हम अपने देश की कर-व्यवस्था की जांच करें, तो यह पता लगेगा कि पिछले दस बारह सालों में लगातार हमारे कर का ढांचा प्रत्यक्ष-करों से हट कर अप्रत्यक्ष-करों की तरफ़ जाता रहा है । बात बहुत ही की जाती है कि पिछले दो तीन सालों में हम ने कुछ प्रत्यक्ष कर लगाए हैं, लेकिन उन प्रत्यक्ष करों से हमें जो धन मिला है, उस की तरफ़ अगर हम ध्यान दें, तो पता लगेगा कि जो प्रत्यक्ष कर लगाए गए हैं, उन का कुछ महत्व नहीं है । दूसरी तरफ़ जो अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगाए गए हैं, वे लगातार हमें अधिक से अधिक पैसा देते रहेहैं और इस साल के बजट में भी जो कर हमें पैसा देने जा र हैं, वे सभी अप्रत्यक्ष कर हैं । अप्रत्यक्ष कर निश्चित रूप से जनता पर पड़ने वाले कर हैं और प्रत्यक्ष कर वे ही देंगे, जिनके पास सामर्थ्य होगी कुछ देने की ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर साहब अगली दफ़ा अपना भाषण जारी रखें ।

The House will now take up Private Members' business.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are some Bills to be introduced. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya is not in his seat. Shri Pocker Sahib and Shri Jhulan Sinha are also absent.

14·31 hrs.

CEILINGS ON SALARY (IN PRIVATE SECTOR)* BILL

By Shri A. M. Tariq

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for ceilings on salaries in private employment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for ceilings on salaries in private employment".

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. M. Tariq: I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Subiman Ghose is absent. Shri Jhulan Sinha is also not in his seat.

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14:32 hrs.

CATHOLIC CHURCH PREMISES AND ECCLESIASTIC ORDER (RESTRICTION OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY) BILL—*contd.*

by Shri Nagi Reddy

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the following Motion moved by Shri Nagi Reddy on the 1st April, 1960:—

> "That the Bill to restrict the use of Catholic Church for political purposes and the participation of ecclesiastic personnel of the Catholic Church in political activity, be taken into consideration".

Out of 2 hours allotted for discussion of the Bill, 1 hour and 14 minutes have already been taken on the 1st April, 1960, and 46 minutes remain.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): May I request that the time may be extended by at least half an hour?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): May I be permitted to introduce my Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I called out the hon. Member's name. He was not in the House.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: You were calling Shri Braj Raj Singh to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Finance, at 2-30 P.M. So I thought he would be continuing for some time and therefore I went out for a while.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give him an opportunity.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): The time may be extended by at least half an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If that be the will of the House, I shall have no objection.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Ignance Beck (Lohardaga—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I rise to oppose the Bill as it is presented. The reasons are various. I believe on the last occasion one of the hon. Members, Shri Maniyangadan, went into minute details and explained the whole position. I will merely touch on those very points here and there and try to impress upon the House certain meanings attached to the Bill.

First of all, let us understand what exactly is the meaning of the Bill. The Bill prohibits the religious authorities of the Catholic Church from taking part in politics. This Bill has been introduced in this House just after the Kerala elections. I presume that during those elections, the Communist Party suffered some reverses due to the Catholics. Perhaps their impression is that the ecclesiastical authorities have come in their way. Hence this Bill.

In order to clarify the position, I think it would be better that we understand what is a Catholic Church and what are its aims and objects. The Catholic Church is an organisation and a world association. It has, like every association, its aims and objects upon which it is based. It is an organisation purely spiritual and not temporal. But its members are all human beings, like you and I. It recognises the existence of one God, one supreme God, and its aims and objects deal with the relation of man to that supreme God. So the basis of this religion is the existence of one God. On the other hand, the Communists do not admit of God in their political or organisational system.

My Communist friends say that the issue is political. It is not political. The Catholic priests have to direct their members to do certain things, just because they want to protect and defend their fundamental ideal as embodied in the aims and objects of their association. They believe in God whereas the Communists do not,

therefore they must have been advised, as is done everywhere, not to support the Communist candidates. This is not because it is a political issue but because they want to defend the cardinal principle of their religion, namely, the existence of one God and rejection of materialism and atheistic creeds. This is not at all political. It was the duty of the priests to protect their subjects in terms of the Catholic Church's aims and objects on which is based their very existence.

So, as I said, the priests did not take part in politics. Under the Constitution, and rules and regulations of the Catholic Church, the clergy are not to take part in politics. The members, the Catholics, wherever they may be, in whatever country they may be, are free to accept any political party they like except that which is based on atheistic, materialistic or revolutionary creeds. For instance, in this very House, Shri Maniyangadan belongs to the Congress Party and I belong to the Jharkhand Party. Both of us are equally good Catholics before the Church and before the Church authorities. Likewise, there are many Catholics who are Socialists or who have chosen other political parties and organisations. So long as the organisation which they wish to join is not atheistic, materialist or revolutionary, they are free to join any political party they like. The Catholic Church does not in any way prohibit them. But it definitely forbids them from joining the Communist Party. There comes the rub; the Communists do not believe in God whereas, the foundation of the Catholics, is god.

What about the ecclesiastical authorities? How far are they free to take part in politics? Because the Catholics can choose any political party they like, other than those which I have mentioned above and because their followers belong to various political parties, the priests are forbidden to ally themselves with any one particular political party, that is, to enrol themselves as members of or take part actively in any one political party. But, as private individuals, and as citizens of the country, they do exercise their individual rights in the matter of the vote and in the matter of having their own private opinions about any political organisation. They have their followers belonging to the Congress or the Socialist party or the Jharkand or any other party—but they themselves are not allowed to enrol themselves as members to any particular political party. This is the position of the ecclesiastical authorities.

In the course of the speeches, certain things have been brought in this House as showing that the Catholics are anti-national or going against the policy of the Government. Before answering it or before even thinking seriously about it I would ask my own communist friends just to think what their position in this regard is. Are they very nationalist? I will not expand this point more but I would just point out the situation in the Indo-China border question and leave it at that.

They have also tried to impress the House that on the question of birth-control the Catholics are against it and so on. Therefore, they are not nationalists. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukundapuram): Just now?

Shri Ignace Beck: In the course of the debate and not just now because I am the first speaker today.

We are not against birth-control. But, what is birth-control? If you mean the use of tablets, surgery and all the rest of it, we are against it. But if you mean birth-control by the reasonable *Brahmachari* method, by the method of restraint, we are with you. We do not say produce children like rabbits. Certainly not. But we say, have children like reasonable men, by natural means, by reasonable restraint and not use any unnatural

[Shri Ignace Beck]

means to restrict it. Wherever there is any unnatural means used, we are against it; wherever it goes against the laws of Nature we are against it.

This is our conception. I do not know what is the conception of the communists about it. They are using tablets, surgery and other things—and avoid consequences. (*Interruptions*). There is the law of cause and effect. If we cause something, there is an effect, we have to bear the consequnces; that is the natural law. Nobody says that you should inevitably use the cause.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, he is going into the philosophy of it, leaving religion as well as politics.

Shri Ignace Beck: They have brought that in, Sir. I will leave it at that. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ignace Beck: So they are accusing us that we are against birth-control. We are not against birth-control but we are against unnatural means used.

Then, Pandit Nehru's name has been brought in; that the Catholics have been speaking against Pandit Nehru. We are all individuals. He is also an individual. I can speak against him; I can hold different views from him. (*Interruptions*). He is not all knowledge. He is certainly a great man; we do revere him; we do admire him. But then to say that because one speaks—one Catholic speaks—against Nehru's policies, he becomes anti-national, is not justified. I do not know how it can be. In that case whole of India is anti-national because many speak against him.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Is the whole of India speaking against him?

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): In certain matters.

Shri Ignace Beck: Yes, in certain matters. But these days you are trying to flatter him. I know why!

Then Shri Neogy's report about Madhya Pradesh has also been made much of. I would not say much about it. But I would ask just to see the rejoinder of it also. To every thing there are always two sides to the picture. Examine both the pictures and then you will find for yourself what Neogy Report means. One of my friends met Shri Neogi. He asked him: "In the report you seem to impress that you are against conversion, but how is it that today you are a Buddhist with all your people of 50,000 Buddhists. Today, Shri Neogy himself is a convert to Buddhism. (*Interruptions*). Although he spoke against conversion.

Then the case of Father Mendoza has been brought in. He is an ex-Jesuit. His case has been brought in as indicating somehings as very reveal ing, about the whole Catholic organisation and the Catholics. An ex-Jesuit or anybody who is chucked out of his association, even a Congressman or a Communist who is thrown out of his organisation, I do not think will speak good things about that organisation. So, I do not attach much weight to Father Mendoza's revelations.

Thirdly, foreign money has also been brought in. It was said that they are using foreign money in this country and so on. Has there been any misuse of foreign money? Has any definite instance been brought out? If there is some misuse of foreign money let it be brought to the notice of the Home Ministry. We would welcome that. But do not simply say that foreign money is being misused and throw dirt everywhere.

I would like very much foreign money to come in the country. We must examine how foreign money is being spent. If it is improperly spent, check it. You have every means to check it. It is spent for

educational institutions, for hospitals and charitable institutions, for the leprosy institutes and big colleges and so on. Are there so many Christians to avail of all these opportunities? Not even perhaps one per cent. of Christians are there to avail themselves of these opportunities. The money is spent for our country as a whole.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Ignace Beck: Finally, they seem to lay much stress on the control of the educational system by the missionaries. The educational system, among the Catholics, is a very important thing. They take up all this work with great expenditure not because they just want to convert people but because also they want to inculcate the right Christian principles. That will create godly leaders among men, in India or anywhere else.

I believe the communists are also very keen on having control over these institutions in order to inculcate the Russian system, communism. It is a very important point for any organisation or society which wants to inculcate the right principle—or even the wrong principle—that it should get control of children and inculcate its principles. Equally keen are the Catholics to inculcate the right principles in their schools. With these few words, I oppose the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Aurobindo Ghosal. Now, no hon. Member should exceed the time-limit of ten minutes.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I whole-heartedly support this Bill. But I must say that I would have been happier if these provisions had been extended to the mosques and temples. A time has come to take some decision on this point because we know how the Churches from the beginning have tried to control politics of our country. There is at least one very important report—Neogy's report —which was already referred to. There are again the recent happenings in Kerala. Therefore, no religious organisation or institution should be allowed to dabble in politics. Coming from West Bengal, I know how terrible it was to carry on daily political activities when it was under the Muslim League rule, when politics was used to be cooked up in the mosques. So, religion should be separated from politics. The additional danger is that these are foreign institutions and at a time when we are trying to forge a political force in our country, we must be careful about giving them room to interfere in our political life. Most of these missionaries are guided by the policies of the foreign countries. I shall give only three examples.

Two years after the Sepoy Mutiny, the then Prime Minister of England, Lord Palmerstone said:

> "It is not only our duty it is in our interest to promote the diffusion of Christianity as far as possible throughout the length and breadth of India."

Lord Halifax, once the Secretary of State, said:

> "Every additional Christian is an additional bond of union with the country and an additional source of strength to the Empire."

While introducing the Missionaries to the Prince of Wales, Lord Reading of Bombay said:

> "They were doing for India more than all these civilians, soldiers, judges and Governors whom Your Highness has met."

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Are any of them Catholics?

Shri Nagi Reddy: May not be.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: So, these missionaries, even at that time, were considered their second line of defence. During the British period, there was

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no necessity of their coming into politics openly but after Independence, they had changed their ideas.

Shri Maniyangadan: On a point of Order, Sir. The Bill is restricted to Catholic Church alone. He brings in activities of other sections and charges as if all that is due to the Roman Catholics. He seeks to create that impression. I submit that it should not be allowed. If he says anything about the Catholics, I have no objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may be arguing that there have been foreign missionaries, Catholics or otherwise, who have taken part in these things. Let him develop the argument. There is no point of order in this.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: In the report of the Ecumenical Study Conference for East Asia held under the auspices of the Study Department of W.C.C. at Lucknow in 1952, it was declared that the Churches must be prepared to recognise that the changes in the structure of society can be effected mainly through political action and that, therefore, they must be prepared to accept the necessity of political action as a means of promoting social justice. This change had been done after the transfer of power, after the British left. So, we find that their political activities had come down to some extent. We know that in Kalimpong and in Kashmir so many missionaries had been expelled from this country because of their spying. It is very difficult to prove but several missionaries are spying on behalf of their countries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member, Shri Maniyangadan has taken objection that it does not apply to the Roman Catholics alone. It may be any other person, even an outsider.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: It is part of their work—Roman Catholics and Protestants. We have seen it from our experience in Kerala. They have interfered in the political sphere. Naturally, what could be said about the Protestants is also equally applicable to the Roman Catholics who are doing social work and for that reason I am extending the sam motive to them also.

It has already been said that from January 1950 to June 1954, a sum of Rs. 29,27,39,000 of foreign money had come to our country through the Churches.

Shri Maniyangadan: Catholic Churches?

Shri Nagi Reddy: Ninety per cent. Catholic Churches.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: All Churches; that is the total.... (*Interruptions.*) The most influential section in India is the Lutheran World Federation because they are the most numerous of all the Protestant bodies. Government should be careful to restrict them from taking part in politics. We were told on the floor of the House that some Bishops issued ex-communication orders. The previous speaker, Shri Ignace Beck, informed the House that there was a binding that the people would not join some political parties who are revolutionaries. I do not know what he means by revolutionaries. Much blood has been spilt for the spread of Christianity—whether Catholic or Protestant—and anyone who reads history of Europe knows it.

Lastly, one of our greatest poets, Tagore, has said:

"Waka Dilo Mandhondo Rajdando rupe Phoale Sarbari".

In his well-know work, *Man of Destiny*, Bernard Shaw, one of the greatest of the English dramatists portrays the character of Englishmen in the words of Napoleon:

"When he wants a new market for his adulterated Manchester

goods, he sends a missionary to teach the natives the Gospel of Peace. The natives kill the missionary; he flies to arms in defence of Christianity, fights for it, conquers for it and takes the market as a reward from heaven."

That is the main characteristic of the whole Christian religion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the objection. He can say some nations are exploiting that in the name of religion. Now, he should conclude.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: But all these nations profess that religion. I may say that some nations are exploiting but all these nations profess Christianity. That is the point that I wish to put forward.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I do not want to go into the local controversies. There are such controversies on this Bill. I think this Bill can be looked at from three points of view. In the first place, there is the question of principle involved. It is this whether the place of worship that belongs to Hindus or Muslims or Christians or Parsis should be used for political propaganda. That is the question. I look at this Bill first of all from that point of view.

15 hrs.

The second angle from which I look at this Bill is this. Has the Catholic Church done more harm than any other religion so far as the political propaganda is concerned?

The third point is this. What is the definition of the sacredness so far as the temple or any other place of worship is concerned?

So far as the fundamental principle underlying this Bill is concerned, I think, there cannot be any two opinions. The place of worship should be kept sacred and inviolable. Political propaganda should not enter into those sacred places. They should be used only for worship and for religious purposes and for nothing else. If I am a catholic, I have a right to go to a catholic church and listen to a sermon. Nobody can prevent me from that. If I am a Hindu, I have a right to go to the temple and listen to the recitations from the holy books of Hindu. I think, these are the inviolable and inalienable rights of an Indian citizen to whatever religion or group he may belong. We cannot prevent anybody from going to his place of worship or from taking part in those religious and spiritual observations which are inherent in that religion At the same time I would say that every citizen of India has a right to belong to any political group that he wants. If I have the right to belong to the Congress Party, somebody else has a right to belong to some other party. This right is given to us by the Constitution. Therefore, you cannot say that the Catholics do not belong to this political group or that political group. Everyone has a right to join any oplitical group that he likes. There cannot be any curb placed upon the political convictions of any person. There cannot be any restriction placed on a person so far as propagation of his political views is concerned. These are fundamental rights. The question is where should these fundamental rights be exercised, where should these great rights be practised.

Now, I feel that no place of worship to whatever community it may belong should be—if I can use the word—soiled by the preaching of any political doctrine. If a person says to me, "You are not a Hindu because you belong to the Congress Party, or you are not a Hindu because you belong to some other party", I would say that that gentleman is behaving like a member of the Spanish inquisition which was there in the Middle Ages. I would not accept the position like that.

I would ask the hon. Home Minister that if he wants peace in

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

this country, if he wants good Government in this country, if he wants good public relations among the different sections of the society, if he wants that there should be no breach of peace between one group to whatever religion it may belong and the other, he should bring forward a Bill which should say that no place of religious worship should be used for purposes of political propaganda. Well, I do not want to take into account the conditions that prevail in India where we are proud of secularism, where we have laid the foundations of secular State. I am not going into the history of free India which is in the thirteenth year. But I can tell you that most of the political organisations that have tried to disrupt the unity of India, that have tried to bring about bad relations between one group and the other group, that have tried to create social and political rift between one community and the other community were born, were nourished, grew or developed under the shadow of the places of worship. I need not go into the history of the case. I do not want to mention the names of such organisations. The harm may not be there in your eyes; the harm may be there my eyes. Since I am speaking, I am judging what the facts are.

Sir, I was submitting very respectfully that the history of India during the last 100 years before India became free is the history of the great misuse of the places of worship made for furthering the political interests of one group or others. That has been the bane of my country. It is this which has resulted in so many untoward things. Therefore, I would very respectifully submit that the principle underlying this Bill should be accepted by the Home Minister and he should do something—I speak as a devout Hindu, I am a devout Hindu—to preserve in tact the sanctity of the places of worship of all the communities, of all the groups in India. That is the first thing.

The second thing is this that—I do not want to speak on the merits of this Bill—it is a Bill drfated in a hurry. It is a Bill where the definitions are very very sweeping. For instance, in clause 2, section (2) it has been said that cemetery should also be described as a part of the church premises. Now, I do not know what will happen to a priest who is going to preach to the dead some political gospel which he does not like.

Shri Goray (Poona): The dead may turn in the graves!

Shri D. C. Sharma: At the same time, political activity has been described in such general terms that anything can come under political activity. In clause 3, I find everybody has been mentioned and everybody is thought to be functioning not so much in religious capacity but in his political capacity. I think, it is very difficult to draw a distincton between the religious capacity of a man and the political capacity of a man. But all the same, I think, there are some persons who lean more on the religious side than on the political side. For instance, all these persons, the Cardinals and others, their activities are more religious than political. But I do not know how it is going to be decided what is what. At the same time, I think it would be very invidious—and I would not be a party to that kind of invidiouseness—to single out the catholic charuch for this. The catholic church may have done something which may not be to my liking, but I can also say that the catholic church has been doing many things which are good. I know some of these Fathers, they are admirable men. I know one Father. People do not know him because he fgoes about in the catholic church robes and they think he comes from some other country. He is an Indian citizen.

I should say, Sir, it is not proper to single out the catholic church for this kind of approbrium, and I think my hon. friend, Shri Vittal Rao who is a very dear friend of mine will withdraw this Bill and the hon. Home Minister would be asked to bring forward another Bill which will contain the fundamental ideas underlying this Bill.

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Why?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he is allowed to say something then he will say why he is opposing.

Shri Keshava: Please hear me. The Statement of Objects and Reasons as given by the Mover of this Bill is rather very vague. There it is said: "It has been noticed that the Catholic Church and its ecclesiastic personnel are engaging themselves in political activities." I do not know what sort of political activities he is going to complain against. The Catholic Church has been in existence in India for generations. For hundreds of years it has been in India and it has rendered yeoman service in the fields of education and health. I do not know what sort of political activities he has reason to complain of against the catholic section of the society. If there is any church which has been well organised, it is the Catholic Church. Simply because they are well organised, they are very conscious of their fundamental rights, their rights of citizenship and they go and exercise their votes in a particular manner, it cannot be said that they exercise their votes in a wrong manner or they are making obnoxious use of their religous activities connecting it with political activities. The root of all political activites is the election. Religion is almost the central point in India.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It is not the root but the fruit.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Root of this Bill.

Shri Keshava: It gives some fruit also, if you so like. Just as militarism is the central point of Germany, bargaining is the central point of U.K., and money—dollars—is the central point of America, religion in the spiritual aspect is the central point of India. It is in our bones and blood, and political activity cannot be completely wiped out of all other courses of activities we are engaged in.

Sir, as the previous speaker was saying, this Bill, unfortunately, is not properly timed. There may be some principles about which could be said a word in favour of this Bill, but I think it is most unfortunately timed, immediately after the Kerala elections.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I point out, Sir, that it is not coming immediately after the Kerala elections.

Shri Kashava: Soon after.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It is not soon after; the Bill was introduced long before the Kerala elections.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, I introduced this Bill in August, 1959.

Shri Keshava: In anticipation of Kerala elections. It might be in anticipation of Kerala elections, its results and the effect of exercise of votes by the catholic section of the society in Kerala in the elections. I think that might have led to the introduction of this Bill.

So far as religious freedom is concerned, it is sufficiently provided for in article 25 of our Constitution. Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion are all provided there. I do not think any additional restrictions are called for by means of a legislation.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The hon. Member may read the next clause.

Shri Keshava: In this article it is said:

> "(1) Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion."

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Read the next part.

Shri Keshava: It says:

> "(2) Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law—
>
> (a) regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice;"

Certainly, if there is any objectionable activity that is associated with the religious practice in the Catholic Church, I would be the first man to support this Bill. But, unfortunately, all such activities are sufficiently provided for in the Representation of the Peoples Act. If any such obnoxious activity is resorted to in the elections, I think a petition might be field and the whole election declared invalid. I really cannot understand if there is any scope at all for a legislative measure of this kind.

As I have already said, unfortunately it is very badly timed, it is inappropriate and unnecessary. Even the State of Objects and Reasons is very vague. I respectfully submit to this hon. House that the hon. Member may be requested to kindly withdraw this Bill.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzhal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, my hon. friend who spoke last opposed this Bill in a very half-hearted way. I would like to clear up a misunderstanding. It is not the intention of this Bill to attack the Catholic Church to single it out for attack.

Well, Sir, our position is quite clear. We are not against religious functioning. We are not against any man having a particular religion. In fact, he must have full and complete liberty to have his worship as he likes. He also should have a right to propagate the religion he wants. All those rights are there for the catholics and we are not against them.

Our only point is this, that religion shall not make inroads into the politi cal arena. Speaking more clearly, we are against organised religion coming into the political arena and controlling it. When I enter the field of politics I might have my own religious ideas in my head, sense or nonsense. That is quite a different thing. Nobody can prevent it. The only thing is that religion cannot dictate to people to do this or do that or not to do this or not to do that with regard to politics.

If the name of Catholic Church is mentioned, if Catholic Church is specifically pointed out in this Bill, it is only because, as far as I know, Catholic Church is the only organised religion which comes in a militant way in politics. I believe my hon. friend, Shri Maniyangadan also will not deny that. They take up political attitudes. They say that their people should not be members of certain parties. During the elections they say to their people that the best thing to do is to vote for a particular party, next to another paricular best is to vote for party, but they should never vote for such and such a party and they should not even go near another party.

Shri Keshava: They are more rightists than right.

Shri Punnoose: They are very often even more right than rightists Well, Sir, what will happen to our

secular democracy? Supposing from all the churches, from all the mosques, from all the temples and all the gurudwaras people are told that they should vote for this Party or that what will happen to our secular democracy? That is the most important question.

For my part, Sir, I am not a religious man, but I respect religion because our pepple believe it, it is believed by millions of people. I know I should respect their rights. But, when organised religion begins to dictate terms in politics, I consider it as very pernicious and it must be discouraged.

My hon. friend, Shri Maniyangadan seems to have said that the Bill is an infringement on the rights of the Church. I do not believe like that. The Church has got its rights. We do not want to curb them in any way. But when they come in and threaten disciplinary action against people for voting for this party or that party, that is clearly a violation of the spirit of our Constitution. The Representation of the People Act says that to influence people by the threat of divine displeasure on them is an unlawful activity and is corrupt practice. That is an offence.

Shri Maniyangadan: So, there is already that law and if that law is violated, one can go to a court of law. Why another law is sought to be made?

Shri Punnoose: Does he want to say that catholic priests are doing it so very cleverly that we are not able to pin them down? If that is the point, I agree to what he suggests. Let him tell that the catholic priests do not say in the church: "You should not vote for such and such a party". They will even speak out the names. There was a time in Kerala or Travancore-Cochin when they took sides with Congress factions.

Shri Maniyangadan: No; never.

Shri Punnoose: Let us not go to battle here. It is that position which we dislike and which we oppose. Shri Maniyangadan seems to have asked my hon. friend Shri Narayanankutty Menon as to how a catholic archbishop knows for whom one has voted. Well, the question is on record. How does an archbishop know for whom we have voted? In this matter, I want help and I seek a clarification. Does not the priest know it? The priest knows it and he is bound to know it. The priest can ask the catholic who goes there to confess, as to whom he had voted. Indeed, I go one step further. As long as there is a ruling from the bishop or there is a Papal bull prohibiting a catholic from voting for a particular party, it is the bounden duty of the voters to tell the priest, even unasked for how they voted or for whom they voted. If this fact is denied, it is another matter. But it is a fact. Therefore, the catholic priest knows and is bound to know it and the voter is bound to say for whom he has voted.

Shri Maniyangadan: Not at all.

Shri Punnoose: Then the voter who has voted for the candidate opposed by the priest is excommunicated and he can be excommunicated. Shri Maniyangadan said that a special Act is not necessary. The person becomes automatically excommunicated or something like that. Now, what is excommunication? The hon. Member asked, 'Will the Communist Party brook one of its members voting the Congress Party or joining the Congress Party or helping the Swatantra Party?" No; that is so with every political party.

I would like to know whether my hon. friend would like to put the catcholic church on a par with the political parties. If that is so, I am quite prepared to consider it. But he wants the best of both the worlds. He wants to take advantage of a religious organisation and, at the same time, enjoy the rights and privileges of political parties.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the hon. Member is satisfied with the comforts of one world, why should he grudge having the benefit of both the worlds?

Shri Punnoose: It is a very relevant question to be put to him but not to me! So, this inroad of organised religion and this projection of religion into politics is exactly the thing which we dislike and oppose. It is not a matter of great concern that at the present moment the catholic vote has gone to the Congress. It may be a source of consolation to my hon. friend over there. The point is, it cannot be stable. It can change. If the Swatantra Party becomes powerful and if the Catholic heirarchy feels that that party will protect the vested interests more effectively then I am quite sure—of course I do not say the catholics church alone will support such parties.—In fact, during the British times, organised religion threw its weight in support with the British. I wish to be contradicted if possible. There have been Christian leaders and Christian groups who have been nationalists, but organised religion has been throwing its weight with the British. Now, it is with the Congress. Tomorrow, if the scales change, one will see that they change their idols and if there is another party powerful enough they will begin to support it.

Therefore, let there not be any misunderstanding. They declare themselves as anti-Communist. But we are not anti-catholics. We want that our secular democracy must be free and that every man and woman must have the right to vote for what he or she likes.

Now, what does excommunication mean? Excommunication does not mean merely expulsion from the chuch only. It does not mean only that divine displeasure descends or divine pleasure is denied. It does not mean only that sacraments are denied. These are not the only things that are denied. It means social boycott. If I am a catcholic and if I am expelled from the church and excommnunicated, my neighbours, my brothers, my sisters—everybody—are prevented from having normal human relations with me. And all this comes upon me for the simple mistake that I may be doing by voting for a party which the bishop will not like! It is that situation which we do not brook. So, I want my hon. friends on the other side not to look at this from the partisan point of view but to look at it from the long-term interests of the whole country and the interests of democracy, and then I believe there will be no difference even between me and Shri Maniyangadan.

श्री बशेशर सिंह (फ़िरोज़ाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल की भावना का स्वागत करता हूं। मैं नहीं समझता कि कोई भी धार्मिक गिरोह या ग्रुप किसी तरह से, संगठित रूप में राजनीति में हिस्सा ले सकता है, खास तौर से एक ऐसे देश में जिस देश की राजनीति साफ तौर से सेकुलर या धर्म निरपेक्ष कही जाती है। मैं अकेले कैथालिक चर्च के सम्बन्ध में ही कोई बात नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन जब मैं इस बिल की भावना का स्वागत करता हूं तो मेरा यह मतलब है कि किसी भी धर्म को संगठित रूप से राजनीति में हिस्सा लेने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये, और इस का एक स्वभाविक परिणाम यह होगा कि जो धार्मिक पूजा के स्थान हैं, उन पूजा के स्थानों को राजनीतिक कार्यों के लिये उपयोग में नहीं लाया जा सकेगा। यदि कैथालिक चर्च भी धार्मिक पूजा के स्थानों को इस्तेमाल करता है किसी राजनीतिक काम में तो फिर वह भी एक ऐसी चीज है जिस की आज्ञा नहीं दी जा सकती। मुझे को जान कर आश्चर्य होता है कि कैथालिक चर्च में सम्भवत: अब भी ऐसा है कि यदि पोप चाहें कि किसी देश में किस व्यक्ति को वोट दिया जाय तो वह इस तरह के आदेश दे सकते हैं और उस आदेश के बारे में यह अपेक्षा की

जाती है कि कैथालिक चर्च को मानने वाले उस को मानेंगे । यह साफ तौर से हमारे अन्दरूनी मामलों में एक तरह का दखल है और इस तरह के दखल को कोई भी स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता ।

इस के कतई यह माने नहीं हैं कि मैं किसी दूसरे धर्म के लिये यह कहूंगा कि उन की पूजा के जो स्थान हैं उनका इस्तेमाल राजनीतिक कार्यों के लिये हो सकता है । हमें मालूम है कि देश का बटवारा भी कुछ इसी भावना के कारण हुआ कि एक धर्म की पूजा के स्थान राजनीतिक कार्यों के लिये इस्तेमाल हो रहे थे । सन् १९४७ का हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि एक धर्म के लोगों ने अपनी पूजा के स्थानों में तरह तरह की मीटिंगें कीं और वहां पर इस तरह के संगठन बने जिन के लोग इस बात की मांग करते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान का बटवारा किया जाना चाहिये । यदि पूजा के स्थानों का राजनीतिक प्रयोग होने के कारण देश की इतनी हानि हो सकती है, इतना घातक परिणाम हुआ है, तो मुझे खतरा है कि भविष्य में भी यदि किसी पूजा के स्थान को राजनीतिक कार्यों के लिये कोई गिरोह प्रयोग करता है तो उस का नतीजा अच्छा होने वाला नहीं है । जब मैं यह बात कहता हूं तो मेरा ध्यान सिर्फ केरल की तरफ नहीं है । केरल में कैथालिक चर्च के मानने वालों ने किस को वोट दिया, इस से भी मुझे मतलब नहीं है और न मैं समझता हूं कि इस से किसी को कोई मतलब होना चाहिये । लेकिन हमें इस से मतलब जरूर होगा कि यदि हमारे देश के बड़े हिस्सों में विचार स्वातंत्र्य के नाम पर और किसी धर्म के नाम पर यह मांग की जाय कि हम अलग होना चाहते हैं इस देश से, इस राष्ट्र से अलग हो कर कोई नया राष्ट्र बनाना चाहते हैं, तो यह बहुत ही खतरनाक बात होगी । मैं इशारे के तौर पर कहना चाहूंगा कि नागालैंड की जो मांग की जा रही है, उस के पीछे भी यही भावना है । इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस पर गम्भीरता-पूर्वक विचार करे । सिर्फ कैथालिक चर्च के लिये नहीं, चाहे हिन्दुओं के पूजा के स्थान हों, चाहे मुसलमानों के हों, चाहे बुद्धिस्ट्स के हों, चाहे सिखों के हों, चाहे जैनियों के हों, किसी भी धर्म के मानने वालों के जो पूजा के स्थान हैं, उन का प्रयोग केवल पूजा के लिये ही किया जाना चाहिये ।

मैं जानता हूं कि जो अल्प मत में होते हैं उन्हें कुछ खतरे हुआ करते हैं । वह हमेशा सोचते हैं कि उन के धर्म को कोई नुकसान न पहुंच जाये, इस लिये वे विशेष सुविधायें चाहते हैं । मैं यह बात चाहूंगा और कहूंगा कि यदि किसी तरह की विशेष सुविधाओं की जरूरत है अल्पमत वालों को, चाहे कैथोलिक चर्च हो, चाहे मुसलिम हों, चाहे बुद्धिस्ट्स हों, चाहे जैन हों, चाहे कोई हों, उन सब को विशेष सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिये इस बात की गारन्टी जरूर की जानी चाहिये कि जहां तक उन के धार्मिक कार्यकलापों का ताल्लुक है, उन्हें पूरी आजादी है और उस में कोई भी दखल नहीं दे सकता । लेकिन किस, पूजा के स्थान में कोई गुप्त मीटिंगें हों कोई गुप्त सभायें की जायें जो कि राष्ट्रीय हित के विरुद्ध हों तो उन से हमेशा राष्ट्र के लिये खतरा हुआ करता है । मुझे भय है कि जैसे भूतकाल में हुआ वैसा ही भविष्य में भी हो सकता है वर्तमान में भी हो सकता है यदि जो पूजा के स्थान हैं उन में गुप्त मीटिंग्स और राजनीतिक मीटिंग्स करने की इजाजत दी जाती है । अब एलेक्शन के टाइम यह आर्डर दिया जा सकता है आज्ञा प्रसारित की जा सकती है कि वे अमुक लोगों और पार्टी के उम्मीदवारों को वोट न दें तो मैं इस तरह की आज्ञा को गलत मानता हूं । यदि रोमन कैथोलिक चर्च द्वारा केरल के उम्मीद-वारों को ऐसी आज्ञायें दी गई हैं तो उस को अनुचित समझता हूं यह लोकतांत्रिक प्रजातन्त्र

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

के अनुरूप नहीं है क्योंकि भारतीय संविधान ने हर एक नागरिक को यह अधिकार प्रदान किया हुआ है कि वह अपने मत का स्वतन्त्रता-पूर्वक और बगैर किसी दबाव के उपयोग करे। मैं जब यह कहता हूं तो इस का यह अर्थ न लगाया जाये कि मैं कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का कोई प्रशंसक हूं। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान से कम्युनिज्म खत्म हो जाये लेकिन कम्युनिज्म को खत्म करने का यह तरीका नहीं है कि कैथोलिक चर्च लोगों को यह आदेश दे कि वे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के उम्मीदवारों को चुनाव में मत न दें और इस के लिये उन पर तरह तरह के दबाव डालें। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को खत्म करने के लिए हमको देशव्यापी प्रचार करना होगा और जनता को शिक्षित करना होगा कि किस तरह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी हमारे देश के हित में नहीं है और इस तरह जनमत को उस के विरुद्ध करना होगा। लेकिन रोमन कैथोलिक चर्च ने जो इस तरह की आज्ञा निकाली और ऐलेक्शन के समय वोटरों पर और तरह तरह के दबाव डाले जिस से कि वे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को वोट न कर सकें तो यह आपत्तिजनक बात है और इस तरह की आपत्तिजनक चीज को कम से कम आज के हिन्दुस्तान में बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता। भारतीय संविधान ने हर एक आदमी को यह अधिकार दिया हुआ है कि वह स्वतन्त्रता-पूर्वक अपने मताधिकार का प्रयोग करे और हर एक देशवासी को नागरिक स्वतन्त्रता दी गई है। अब इस मुल्क में यदि कोई घोषणा करे कि अमुक शख्स ट्रेटर है गद्दार है तो उस से तो हम भुगतेंगे लेकिन इस तरह कि हम जनता को यह अधिकार देंगे कि वह उस गद्दार से भुगत ले। आज यही बात हो रही है। कुछ लोग हमारे मुल्क में हैं जो कि चीन द्वारा हमारी सीमाओं पर जो अतिक्रमण हुए हैं और आक्रमण किये जा रहे हैं उन को वे आक्रमण नहीं समझते हैं। अब ऐसे लोगों से मुल्क भुगतने के लिये तैयार हैं लेकिन वोटरों पर इस तरह से दबाव डालना और उन को आज्ञा देना कि वे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को वोट न करें गलत चीज होगी। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जहां तक किसी धार्मिक स्थान को किन्हीं राजनैतिक कार्यों के लिये प्रयोग करने का सवाल है उस पर रोक लगनी चाहिये। अब वह रोक किस तरह लगाई जाये यह विवरण की बात है। मैं नहीं समझता कि वह इस बिल के द्वारा लगाई जा सकती है लेकिन जहां तक कि इस बिल की भावना का सम्बन्ध है वह सही है और उस भावना का आदर और स्वागत किया जाना चाहिये। सरकार को यह विचार करना चाहिये कि क्या अब समय नहीं आ गया है जब कि किसी पूजा के स्थानों को राजनैतिक कार्यों के लिये इस्तेमाल करने पर रोक लगा दी जाये। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार रोमन कैथोलिक चर्च के सम्बन्ध में और दूसरे जो धार्मिक स्थान हो सकते हैं उन के बारे में गम्भीरता-पूर्वक अध्ययन कर के कोई उपयुक्त कानून लाये।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के पीछे भावना तो बड़ी मासूम सी दिखाई देती है लेकिन जरा इस बात के ऊपर गौर किया जाये कि किस तारीख को श्री विट्ठल राव ने इस बिल को भेजा है। १३ जुलाई, सन् १९५९ को उन्होंने यह बिल भेजा था तो क्या इस से पहले उन्हें रोमन कथोलिक चर्च का ज्ञान ही नहीं हुआ था? उन्हें यह बिल भेजने की तब आवश्यकता महसूस हुई जब विमोचन समिति ने वहां पर कम्यूनिस्ट सरकार को हटाने के लिये सत्याग्रह किया तो उन्हें शायद इस बात का ज्ञान हुआ कि यह खतरनाक है। अब अगर इस देश के मायने सिर्फ केरल स्टेट है तो उन्होंने जो यह रोमन कैथोलिक चर्च पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की बात कही है वह समझ में आ सकती है लेकिन यह केवल एक रोमन कथोलिक चर्च का ही मामला नहीं है बल्कि इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि

इस देश में धर्म के नाम पर कितना वावेला हुआ है। खास तौर से जिस प्रदेश से आप और हम आते हैं वहां धर्म के नाम पर काफी वावेला हुआ है । एक धर्म के नाम पर हमारे वहां एक दफा १०,००० आदमी जेल चले गय और दूसरी दफा फिर १०,००० आदमी दूसरे धर्म के नाम पर जेल गये । श्री ब्रजराज सिंह ने ठीक ही कहा कि मस्जिदों का इस्तेमाल राजनैतिक कार्यों के वास्ते किया गया और आखिर में धर्म के नाम पर ही इस देश का बंटवारा हुआ । इसलिये यह कोई नई बात नहीं थी ।

दूसरी बात यह कही गई कि अमरीका से पैसा आता है तो पैसा तो यहां कई जगह से आता है और अपने अपने खयालत को बढ़ावा देने के लिये आता है । कोई मजहब के खयालात को बढ़ावा देने के लिये भेजता है तो कोई खास पोलीटिकल खयालात को बढ़ावा देने के लिये भेजता है । अब मेरी राय में जो पोलीटिकल खयालात को बढ़ावा देने के लिये रुपया देश में आता है वह अवश्य खतरनाक है क्योंकि उस से देश की इंटैगरिटी को काफी नुक्सान पहुंच सकता है । अब बाकी रही यह बात कि धर्म स्थानों का या धर्म संस्थाओं को गलत रूप में या राजनैतिक कार्यों के वास्ते इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश की गई हो और उन को पिछले १२, १३ साल में रोकने की कोशिश न की गई हो जैसा कि इस बिल के प्रस्तावक महोदय की मंशा है तो वह समझ में आ सकती है और उस हालत में इस तरह के बिल लाने की आवश्यकता हो सकती है । लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है और धर्म संस्था के बाहर जो लोग जाते थे उन को गिरफ्तार किया जाता था क्योंकि वह केवल एक धार्मिक संगठन था । मुझे याद है और आप भी जानते हैं कि कितने पादरी ऐसे हैं जिन को कि पिछली दफा जेल के अन्दर नजरबंद रक्खा गया था क्योंकि उन के बारे में सरकार का खयाल था कि वह देश की इंटैगरेटी के लिये खतरनाक हैं । सरकार ने इस बात का सदैव ध्यानरक्खा है कि अगर कोई धार्मिक संस्था देश के हितों को नुकसान पहुंचाने की कोशिश करती है तो उस पर रोक लगाई गई है और उस का इंतजाम किया गया है । अब मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों की इस विधेयक लाने के पीछे जो भावना है वह किसी कदर समझ में भले ही आ जाये लेकिन उन का वह गलत वावेला है और उस की पर्वाह नहीं करनी चाहिये । उन की मंशा इस तरह का वावेला करने से यह भी है कि वहां पर लोग जोकि रोमन कैथोलिक के हक में हैं उन को अपने हक में करें । मैं समझता हूं कि कोई भी धर्म इस तरह से कर नहीं सकता और न ही किया होगा । हां जिस तरह से हम स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक राय दे सकते हैं और अपने पक्ष का जनता में प्रचार कर सकते हैं उसी तरह से दूसरे मत वाले भी अपने लिये प्रचार कर सकते हैं और रोमन कैथोलिक चर्च के पोप को भी यह स्वतंत्रता है कि वे अपनी राय प्रकट करें और जनता में उस का प्रचार करें । इसी तरह कोई आर्यसमाज का लीडर अथवा मास्टर तारा सिंह भी अपनी अपनी राय आजादी के साथ जनता के सामने प्रकट कर सकते हैं और इस देश में आप जानते हैं कि राजनैतिक संस्थायें तो चुनाव लड़ती ही हैं लेकिन हिन्दू महासभा, रामराज्य परिषद और मुस्लिम लीग सरीखी कम्युनल और धार्मिक संस्थायें भी राजनीति में हिस्सा लेती हैं और चुनाव लड़ती हैं । जहां तक इस बिल के पीछे यह भावना कि धार्मिक स्थानों व संस्थाओं का राजनैतिक कार्यों के लिये प्रयोग न किया जाये, यह भावना तो अच्छी है लेकिन भावना के पीछे जो जड़ है वह अच्छी नहीं है और वह एक सियासी नुक्तेनिगाह से यह मांग की जा रही है कि रोमन कैथोलिक चर्च पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाय क्योंकि हमारे दोस्तों को इस का भय है कि वहीं जो बचा-

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

खुदा जनमत है और जोकि अभी भी केरल में उन के साथ हैं वह भी आगे चल कर उन से विमुख न हो जायें ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : (वाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । एक तो यह है कि यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स आफ अमरीका का प्रेसीडेंट रोमन कैथोलिक नहीं हो सकता हालांकि वहां पर इसाइयों को तादाद ९९ प्रतिशत है । इसी तरह इंग्लैंड का कोई राजा अथवा रानी रोमन कैथोलिक नहीं हो सकते . .

श्री मू० चं० जैन (कैथल) : सारे के सारे प्रोटैस्टेण्ट्स हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आप मेरी ही बात का यह कह कर समर्थन कर रहे हैं और इस के लिये मुझे बीच में टोकने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी । इंग्लैण्ड में यह कानून बना हुआ है कि इंग्लैण्ड के सिंहासन पर वही शख्स बैठ सकता है जोकि रोमन कैथोलिक न हो । यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स आफ अमेरिका में भी यह परम्परा हो गई है कि कोई रोमन कैथोलिक वहां का प्रेसीडेंट नहीं हो होता । यदि आप नवीं शताब्दी से ले कर अठारहवीं शताब्दी के योरोप और वैस्ट का इतिहास देखेंगे तो आप पायेंगे कि वह सारा इतिहास रोमन कैथोलिक और प्रोटेस्टेंट्स इन दोनों के संघर्ष का इतिहास है और एक रक्तमय इतिहास है । यह संघर्ष इस कारण हुआ कि रोमन कैथोलिक विश्वास करते हैं कि इस दुनिया में किसी दूसरे धर्म के लिये स्थान नहीं है । उन के उदार विचार नहीं हैं और वे समझते हैं कि जब तक मनुष्य बाइबिल पर विश्वास नहीं करता चाहे वह कितना भी अच्छा क्यों न हो कितना भी सात्विक क्यों न हो और कितना भी सच्चा क्यों न हो, उस की मुक्ति नहीं हो सकती । यूरोप में इसी कारण इन दोनों के बीच संघर्ष हुआ । आज हम देखते हैं कि यही कारण है कि अमरीका में प्रोटेस्टेंट्स हैं । रोमन कैथोलिक के साथ प्रोटेस्टेंट्स नहीं रहना चाहते थे उन्हों ने यूरोप को छोड़ दिया और जा कर अमरीका आबाद किया, आस्ट्रेलिया आबाद किया और साउथ अफ्रीका आबाद किया । मैं एक नया उदाहरण देता हूं । आस्ट्रेलिया में कानून बनाया गया है कि एजूकेशन सैकुलर होगा । उनका कानून है कि किसी धार्मिक संस्थान की शिक्षा के लिए कोई सहायता नहीं देंगे चाहे वह रोमन कैथोलिक हों या प्रोटस्टैंट हों या कोई और हों, क्योंकि धर्म और राजनीति का स्थान अलग अलग है ।हिन्दुस्तान में भी धर्म का स्थान अलग है और राजनीति का स्थान अलग है। जब भी यहां धर्म और राजनीति को मिलाने का प्रयास किया जायगा तो यहां पार्टीशन की स्थिति पैदा हो जायगी जोकि पहले भी पैदा हो चुकी है ।

रोमन कैथोलिकों का एक और उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूं । एशिया में आजादी के पश्चात् आप देखें कि बर्मा में केरन एरिया में और हिन्दुस्तान में नागा क्षेत्र में रोमन कैथोलिक लोग अधिक संख्या में हैं । उस का परिणाम यह है कि बर्मा में आज केरन विद्रोह हो रहा है । वह कहते हैं कि उन का अलग राज्य होना चाहिये । इस कारण उन का बर्मा के लोगों के साथ संघर्ष चल रहा है । अभी चार पांच रोज की बात है कि शायद बर्मा के प्रधान मंत्री श्री ऊनू ने एक भाषण में कहा है कि हम लोग यह सोच रहे हैं कि बर्मा को बुद्धिस्ट स्टेट बना दें । थाईलैंड ने अपनी स्टेट को बुद्धिस्ट डिकलेअर कर दिया । आज बर्मा भी यही सोच रहा है क्योंकि उस के सामने केरन लोगों की समस्या उत्पन्न हो गयी है । इसी तरह से आज हिन्दुस्तान में भी नागा एरिया की समस्या है । खैर इस के विषय में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता । मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो इस बिल की स्पिरिट है वह बहुत अच्छी है ।

अभी हमारी माता जी (श्रीमती उमा नेहरू) ने मुझे एक बहुत अच्छा उदाहरण

बताया । जब जापान और रूस का युद्ध चल रहा था उस समय वहां धर्म राजनीति का सहायक हो रहा था । वहां के धार्मिक नेताओं ने कहा कि जो बुद्ध की प्रतिमाएं तांबे की बनी हैं उन की धातु की तोपें बनाई जायें और जो मूर्तियां सोने की बनी हैं उन का सोना लड़ाई के लिये खर्च किया जाय । यह वहां इसलिये हो सका कि धर्म राजनीति में सहायक था । ऐसी स्थिति में देश की उन्नति होती है । लेकिन जहां धर्म राजनीति को नीचा दिखाना चाहता है, जैसाकि कि केरल एरिया में हो रहा या जैसाकि नागा एरिया में हो रहा है, तो उस से हम को सावधान हो जाना चाहिये । हमारी सिक्यूलर स्टेट है । हम ने यह बात अपने संविधान में कही है कि सब लोग बराबर हैं, सिक्यूलर स्टेट का अर्थ है कि धर्म का स्थान धर्म की जगह है और राजनीति का स्थान राजनीति की जगह है । जब दोनों को मिलाने की कोशिश की जाती है तो संघर्ष पैदा होता है । मैं तो कहता हूं कि कोई धर्म स्थान, चाहे वह मन्दिर हो या मस्जिद हो या चर्च हो, वहां बैठ कर राजनीति की बातें नहीं की जानी चाहियें । धर्म के स्थानों में बैठ कर सियासत की बात करना बिल्कुल अनुचित है और सिक्यूलर स्टेट में यह चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये । मैं तो कहूंगा कि आस्ट्रेलिया ने जो उदाहरण हमारे सामने रखा है उस से हम को सबक लेना चाहिये और इसी प्रकार का प्रावीजन अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन में भी करना चाहिये कि चाहे कोई धार्मिक संस्था हो उस को अपने धार्मिक स्थानों में राजनीति की बात नहीं करनी चाहिये ।

Shri M. C. Jain: I stand to oppose this Bill on various grounds. This Bill suffers from several vital defects. One of them is that it is very vaguely worded. More than that, another very vital defect is that it is discriminatory in nature. It wants to bind only the Catholic Church people. Neither the Hindus, nor the Muslims, nor the Sikhs have been bound by this Bill. If a Muslim uses the mosque for political activity, there is no restriction. If a Hindu uses his temple for political activity, there is no restriction. If a Sikh uses his Gurudwara for political activity, there is no restriction. The restriction placed by the Bill is only on the Roman Catholic Churches.

So far as vague wordedness is concerned, sub-clause (3) of clause 2, which defined "political activity" states:

> "any activity in favour of or against any Government;"

It means that if these church people want to support the Government, they are not allowed to support the Government. The second part of the scub-clause says:

> "any activity in favour of or against any political Party or Group;"

Suppose they want to support the Communists. This very sub-clause will prevent them from doing that.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Yes, as an organised church.

Shri M. C. Jain: Then, if you read sub-clause (2) of clause 3 it says:

> "No Cardinal, Archbishop, Bishop, Vicar, Mother-Superior, Nun, Brother or other dignitary, functionary or officer of the Catholic Church shall in his or her capacity as a functionary of the Catholic Church or by using his or her ecclesiastic position or title take part in or encourage any political activity."

So many personalities and dignitaries are debarred from taking part in political activity by this clause. Now, he may be anybody,—he may be a Churchman, a clergy, a padiri, a mulla or a pandit—but how can you forbid him from taking part in political activity? Our Constitution provides freedom of association and so no law can be passed which prohibits such persons from doing things. Therefore,

[Shri M. C. Jain]

so far as the wording is concerned, this Bill is entirely undesirable.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: When you read it you dropped two sentences about ecclesiastical activities?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member shall remain alert so that no other hon. Member misleads him.

Shri M. C. Jain: There is another thing. As has been stated by several speakers in this House, so far as the spirit of the Bill is concerned, the spirit may be good. But why do you throw the responsibility on the Government? I concede that the church, mosque, temple or Gurudwara should not be used for political purposes by anybody. But I know that Gurudwaras are used for political purposes, temples are used for political purposes and mosques have been and are used for political purposes. Why single out poor Roman Catholics? So far as the principle is concerned I agree that these religious places should not be used for political purposes. But why do you throw the responsibility on the Government? Take the responsibility upon yourself, go to the people and tell them that the use of religious places for political purposes is entirely undesirable, that it is against the unity of our country. This responsibility is of ours, public men. We should go to the public, educate them and we should create public opinion against it. If we throw this responsibility upon the Government, what can they do? Government have got so many other things to attend to. So, we cannot throw this responsibility on them. If we throw this responsibility on the Government, and the Government undertake this responsibility, I can certainly say that they will fail in their duty. This duty should be cast upon the people, upon the peoples' representatives, upon public men, who should go to the people and create public opinion against it. That is the only desirable thing.

With these words I oppose this Bill and I hope the mover will withdraw the Bill. I do not want to enter into a controversy as to why this Bill was sponsored and whether it was because of the part played by the Roman Catholic in Kerala. Whatever their attitude may be, this Bill applies or will apply to the whole of India. Therefore, I oppose it on several grounds, particularly because it applies to a very small minority community. Why single out a minority community like that for this treatment? With these words I oppose this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I request that I may be given five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry ,it is too late now.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The short question that arises for consideration after this fairly long debate is as to whether there is any need for any legislation under article 25 (2) of the Constitution. We are aware that under article 25 of the Constitution we have laid down certain important rights with regard to religion—the right to worship, the right to conscience, all these circumstances have been laid down as constituting the fundamental rights of the citizens of India. Clause (2) of article 25 begins with the words:

> Nothing in thise article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law—".

The sub-clause (a) says:

> "regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice;"

Therefore a question arises as to whether the Catholic community to

which this particular Bill is confined has committed such acts of omission and commission as to make it necessary for Parliament to enact a law regulating, or rather restricting, its political activities.

So far as the Catholics are concerned, you are aware that their number is in the neighbourhood of 45 to 50 lakhs. According to the census of 1951 the total population of Christians in India is, I believe, about 80 lakhs to 85 lakhs. Nearly half the number is that of Catholics. Therefore I should like the House to know whether about 50 lakhs of Roman Catholics in India have committed or have not committed any such acts as to make it necessary for the Parliament to legislate for the purpose of restricting their activities.

In the course of the debate the hon. Mover of this particular Bill brought in instances mainly from the Kerala State though incidentally he made a reference to a circular issued by a priest of Nellore District in Madras State.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Datar: I am sorry. I agree with the correction. Formerly it was in Madras.

Now assuming for the sake of argument, without admitting it, that at the time of the last elections the hon. Mover's party did not get any support from the Catholics in that State, does it mean that all the Catholics in India ought to be brought under the punitive provisions of any such Bill? There are a number of Catholics in the whole of India and not only in Kerala State. Therefore the question is whether any such law of a restrictive nature is at all called for. Here I am not dealing with the question of spirit. But has any such action been done of such a nature as to affect adversely the interests of India because ultimately we have to take into account the largest interests of India? Are the political activities, assuming what they are, of such a nature as to have restrictions placed upon them? This is the very simple question that has to be now considered by us.

So far as individuals are concerned, there are provisions in the various Acts. We have got the Representation of the People Act where also I may point out it is open subject to certain restrictions to preach that a particular candidate should be or should not be elected. I have gone through a number of rulings on this subject and I find that there are instances where it is open to bring in religion because the conscience of the particular elector is aroused by the fact that a particular candidate is not likely to act conscientiously. This is what has been laid down.

> "But all clerical or spiritual influence is not undue. In the proper exercise of their legitimate influene, priests and clergy may lecture the people and address their congregations upon the conflicting claims of the different candidates even in their chapels;"

This is a ruling of the High Court.

> "They may counsel....."

This sentence may be noted.

> "They may counsel, advise, recommend, entreat and point out the true line of moral duty and explain why one candidate should be preferred to another;"

Then there are also subsequent rulings.

> "So also if priests believe that a spirit of antagonism to their church, religion or clergy has arisen, and recognise in a particular political party.....".

I should like the hon. Mover to note this.

> "....recognise in a particular political party.....".

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I think there is already a commentary on the book this gentleman.

15.54 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

Shri Datar: "....recognise in a particular political party elements of danger to religion, they may use their influence to assert and maintain due respect to religion, and may express their opinion, in suitable language, that issue of great importance to religion are involved in a pending political contest."

May I point out.....

Shri Punnoose: May I know from the hon. Minister as to what exactly his attitude is towards disciplinary action, including, ex-communication, to be taken by religious threats for voting.....

Shri Datar: If the hon. Member may wait and hear me, I shall have answered all his questions.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Agreed.

Shri Datar: So far as this question is concerned, therefore we have to see whether a time has arisen for restricting the activities of the Catholic Church. As my hon. friend has rightly pointed out, there are certain orders or directions that are issued by the higher ministers or the highest authorities of the Catholic world—I am very happy that he has quoted from them—to the effect that all the Catholics in the world have to keep entirely aloof from political interests and matters of State so that "you never meddle with the administration of civil matters even though requested and if importuned by many persons to do so".

That is a correct attitude. I would agree in principle that so far as places of worship are concerned,- such controversial political matters should not be discussed at all there. That is true. But suppose certain circumstances arise, as for example in a case that my hon. friend has pointed out, namely, there are certain principal concepts of life to which Christianity is adhering. There are certain concepts of life to which my hon. friend's party is adhering. In the opinion of many members of Catholic Christianity the type of life and the type of ideology that is being preached by Communism is not only against their political interests but is also against their religious interests in the sense that they are opposed to the conscience.

What have the Catholic Christians done? Certain instances were quoted. All the instances that have been quoted might be summarised or analysed thus. They had issued certain directions that they should not vote for the Communist candidates. Then, subsequently after the elections were held certain priests issued a directive that those who have voted should be ex-communicated or something like that.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Not vote for Communists alone.

Shri Datar: I have gone through the whole proceedings. I was present here. Ultimately what they have done is this.

Shri Punnoose: What is your position?

Shri Datar: There is no question. May I point out very clearly that these Catholic Churches or Catholic priests did not preach that electors should vote for the Congress? They preached that they should not vote for the Communists. Let us make that point very clear.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: That is wrong. The ex-communication letter of the Trivandrum Bishop says.....

Shri Datar: I shall illustrate. The ex-communication order was to the effect, according to the hon. Member, that those who did not comply with

their directions should suffer from excommunication. I hope I have put it quite correctly.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Yes.

Shri Datar: Therefore under these circumstances the position arose in the Roman Catholic world in Kerala. I am not going into the political question because we are not at all concerned with it. The question arises if certain Roman Catholic people believe that the Communist Party have been carrying on certain activities and have been after certain ideologies which are opposed to the fundamental principles of religion should they or should they not oppose them? Let us understand the question in a very clear way. Let us not go by any prejudices against anything.

The Indian Constitution, as you are aware, has given us fundamental rights. These fundamental rights have been conceived of and embodied in the Constitution after full consideration.

16 hrs.

It is true that we have to be secular to the fullest extent possible. What is secularism? Secularism consists, first, in having a common attitude against the members of all religions, parties or communities. That is to say, I should not consider that I am superior to others because I am a Hindu, because I am a Christian, or because I am a Muslim, or that it is anybody's privilege. We have got numerous religions. But so far as political or public rights are concerned, all are entitled to those rights.

My hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh pointed out certain instances in certain countries. In India any man or any woman of any caste of community, Christian or Muslim or anybody else, can aspire to be, and can be, the President of the Indian Union. That is the greatest advantage that we have so far as secularism is concerned.

Secondly, secularism consists also in making it necessary that the Government have no religion at all, that there is no such thing as an established religion in the sense in which that term is used in other countries like England. Here we recognise all religions; but we ourselves, as a government machinery, have no religion at all.

Subject to this principle of secular government we have recognised—you should also note that—we have recognised the right of every person or association in the cause of religion. he can practise, preach and propagate any religion. So this is, what you can call, a harmonious blending of the two doctrines of religious superiority or religious requirement on the one hand and requirement in public life, and political life in particular of a spirit of secularism.

Under these circumstances, the question arises whether we should restrict the political activities of any particular church, or Romon Catholics in general. That is the next point to which I am going to address myself. The hon. Mover has defined the word 'political' in a very ingenious manner. He says: either for or against Government. Is there any such thing as, what you could call, a line that can be drawn between political life and, say, religious life? According to the common concepts of religion, either of Hinduism or Christianity, religion enters, or the good form of religion, the highest principles of religion must enter into our whole life. My hon. friend Shri Nagi Reddy complained that Roman Catholicism has entered the life of its followers from birth to death. That is exactly what religion has to do.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I enumerated what I meant, saying that they are controlled even politically.

Shri Datar: What I say is this that religion, the good form of religion,

[Shri Datar]

not the sectarian religion, not the religion which puts one religion on a high pedestal and the other on the lowest—that is not correct—religion is based on liberalism and on equality. Therefore, if a particular community feel that their interests would not be safe in the hands of a particular party, the question arises whether they should or should not preach in favour of a particular person. This is all that they have done. They have not shown any instances at all....

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The hon. Minister is repeating whatever is said by the Catholics.

Shri Datar: I am not repeating anything but only pointing out what is the correct position. My hon. friend is possibly carried away by the obsession that he failed to catch the vote of the electors.

Shri Punnoose: Is it the position of the Minister that it is open to religious heads to punish people for voting for a particular party?

Shri Datar: What I desire is, as I have already pointed out, that so far as religion is concerned, as my hon. friend has rightly pointed out, people belonging to any religion as an institution should not enter politics, especially of a controversial type. That is quite correct. If, for example, any punishment is given, my hon. friend wants to know whether, as a matter of fact, there was the exercise of ex-communication against certain persons. What the hon. Member did was, he pointed out certain circulars before the election, and he pointed out certain circulars after the election. So far as the law of social ostracism or ex-communication is concerned, there are two circumstances which have to be noted. One is that in the case of individual ex-communication, under the general law of India, it is open to any person to approach a court of law and ask for relief against it. And in some of the States, for example in Bombay, may I point out that they have passed a special Act according to which it is not open even to the *Mahant* of a particular *Mutt* to ex-communicate his disciple on any ground whatsoever; because, it does not constitute merely a religious right but a civil right as well. My hon. friend Shri Patel might be knowing this. There were certain cases of ex-communication in Gujarat, and the Bombay Government passed a law immediately.

But we have got here the civil law according to which, if a man has been ex-communicated, then, in that case he can take the matter to a court of law. If, for example, on the other hand, in the course of elections any such thing has been done, then it comes under the definition of the term 'undue influence'. Let the hon. Member note it very carefully that under section 123, if I mistake not, of the Representation of the People Act, they have defined 'undue influence' thus. They say: "Provided that without prejudice etc. any person.... (i) threatens any candidate or any elector, or any person in whom a candidate or an elector is interested, with injury of any kind including social ostracism and ex-communication or expulsion from any caste or community".

Therefore, the Indian law is quite sufficient and adequate for the purpose of preventing the mischief that is likely to be done in such cases. And any individual who is aggrieved is entitled to take the matter to court or, if a large number of individuals are affected, they can call in question the propriety of the elections on this ground. So, this is so far as social ostracism is concerned.

But a question arises as to whether the whole Catholic Church itself—because my hon. friend has not confined it either to Kerala State or even to Andhra State....

Shri Datar: Whatever it is. So Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Datar: Whatever it is. So far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, there is nothing before us. Only the other day when a Member asked a question as to whether any reference has been made to the Government of India in respect of these two reports, it was pointed out to the hon. Member that no reference has been made at all.

Under these circumstances, merely because there are certain reports, it would not be proper to restrict the rights that have been given to our people by the Constitution. Therefore, I would submit to my hon. friend that what he has done arises, of course, out of, if you will excuse my saying so, political considerations and a sense of frustration that a large community there (*Interruption*) threw them out of power.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Look at the date of the introduction of the Bill.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: And political animus.

Shri Datar: Now, let me suggest this. Let them have a sense of introspection. They brought a Bill when Kerala State was in the throes of an agitation against the Communist Government, on 13th July, I think. Within three weeks the President took over the administration, in the interests of the State itself, because he found that the conditions were entirely bad.

There also my hon. friend cannot say that all these Roman Catholics—their number might be about 20 lakhs, I am speaking subject to correction—it is not their case that all the churches consisting of nearly 20 lakhs of people have acted in a particular manner. And the manner also has been confined by them only to two instances. They have not stated that persons were actually ex-communicated. My grievance is this, that when you are going to damn a particular community, you ought to do it on the basis of adequate and sufficient evidence. Because, especially here, the Constitution has given a fundamental right, and under proper circumstances. For example, if the act of any person or association is not proper, then restrictions can be introduced. But the High Court has rightly pointed out that these regulations can be used not when there is a political activity but when there is an undesirable, objectionable, pernicious or subversive activity.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The High Court has never said "undesirable". It never used that word.

Shri Datar: If he wants it, I shall read it.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): He wants you to read it.

Shri Datar: It reads:

> "....Political activity. Nor can the State allow subversive activities to be carried on in the name of religion."

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: That word you did not say.

Shri Datar: If he wants, I can give the ruling also.

Therefore, merely because it affects certain people or parties, we should not take away these valuable rights.

I shall not take long, but I may point out that "political activity" has been defined in this Bill in such a comprehensive way that even the discussion of a political question in a classroom for explaining to the students will come within the mischief of the Bill. Political activity is defined as any activity in favour or against any Government—including the former Communist Government also. They wanted to condemn that particular activity.

[Shri Datar]

When there are questions of conscience, it ought to be open to any person to raise them in a constitutional and peaceful manner, whatever the party in power may be. The Congress may be there or any other party. It does not mean it is not open to people to raise an agitation provided they do it within the orbit of a peaceful and lawful agitation. If this definition is accepted, all their activities will be over.

There are many Roman Catholic schools and colleges there. They cannot appoint even a professor of political science,—the expression may be noted, "political science".

Shri Nagi Reddy: Why? It does not obstruct that. The hon. Minister must know a little bit of the sense of the Bill.

Shri Datar: It refers to any activity in favour or against any Government. A political party ought to face an agitation. Why do they want to seek shelter under any such Bill?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: No, we are not afraid of that.

Shri Datar: You have brought this Bill, not we. The hon. Member's party has brought this Bill, not the Congress. In spite of their agitation in Andhra and Kerala, we know it in a fully satisfied manner that they cannot placate the people because their methods are wrong, and their ideology is highly defective. It is only on account of this that they have lost. In the circumstances, it would not be proper merely to single out Roman Catholics.

It is not confined only to Kerala or Andhra. There are about 40 to 50 lakhs of people, and it would entirely be wrong to use this against them.

Therefore, I would submit that unless a very strong case has been made out by which any such religious organisation can be legitimately held responsible for what can be called bad or subversive activities, it would not be proper to take away this important right that they have.

So, I appeal to my hon. friend to withdraw his Bill. I know he would not withdraw it, but I would appeal to him to take note of the very grave implications of the provisions of the Bill, because tomorrow it may be the Muslim community, the third day it may be the Hindu or any other community. I also desire that all these communities follow the very fine principles that have been laid down in the directions issued to the Roman Catholics that they should "keep themselves entirely aloof from political interests", except where there is a question of conscience, when naturally it is open to them to create opinion, provided they do it in a legitimate, law-abiding and peaceful manner.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I seek a clarification? He said that under the penal law which is applicable throughout the country, in the case of excommunication a person can go to court, but I find that the Bombay Act was passed because the law of the land was insufficient. Therefore, what is the purpose of having a law in Bombay alone, and not throughout the country?

Shri Datar: I merely pointed out an instance I personally knew, but we have got the general civil law of torts.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Then, is the Bombay (Prevention of Excommunication) Act superfluous in view of the explanation given by the hon. Minister, or is it *ultra vires* of the Constitution?

Shri Datar: Sometimes legislatures pass laws or legislations out of abundant caution; that does not mean that the law is not there. Otherwise, there would not have been any instance at all.

Mr. Chairman: Anyhow, hypothetical questions need not be pursued further.

Shri Maniyangadan: The Bombay law only prohibits....

Mr. Chairman: It is merely a hypothetical question. I do not think it need be pursued. The Bombay law is not before us, we are not discussing it. There is no use going into it.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I have heard the speeches of the hon. Members and the Minister very carefully, and I am afraid that, after hearing the speech of the Minister, it has become incumbent on me not to accept his advice to withdraw the Bill under any circumstances.

An Hon. Member: So convincing.

Shri Nagi Reddy: He has not understood the purpose of the Bill, because he told us that we want to pressurise 50 lakhs of people of our country. My contention is that the Bill is not against the Catholics or the Catholic religion. I am talking of the organised Catholic Church and the organised manner in which this Church is introducing religion into politics. It is not the individual man I am talking about.

The Minister has asked us whether we can restrict preaching. I am not for restricting preaching. I do not want either a Mullah or a priest of the Hindu religion,....

Shri Maniyangadan: Or a Nambadiripad.

Shri Nagi Reddy: ....or even a Bishop should be refused the right of taking part in politics. I give him that right which he has constitutionally. But my purpose is to see that the Catholic Bishop or the Catholic heirarchy does not take organised religion into its hands to pressurise Catholics to see that they accept only one political party which at the particular time is right according to the Church. That is my point.

For example, I am a Hindu and I am a communist. After I became a communist I married in a religious manner with Hindu rights, and no priest ever told me that since I was a communist I would not be allowed to perform a Hindu religious marriage.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You were not a communist at that time!

Shri Nagi Reddy: But the Catholic Church refuses to give any religious benefit to those people who do not support the political programme or ideology of the party in which the organised Church believes. That is my contention.

I want to ask the Minister whether he thinks this is not interference in politics being introduced in India in the name of religion by the organised Catholic Church. If it is so, is there true secularism in the country?

I know temples are being used for political purposes. There is no doubt about that, but then the temple is the property of the village. But here is the Catholic Church which declares in the beginning and at the end that whoever acts in a particular manner politically will be excommunicated. It comes to this that since they do not hear the word of the Church in regard to a particular political situation, the Church will not baptise the baby when it is born, it will not perform the sacrament at the time of marriage, not perform the burial service. I would like to know if this dictatorship is not religious interference, what else is.

Does the Minister believe that my Bill is against every religious activity? It is not so at all. My point is this: Here is a Church which is trying to introduce politics. I read out to the Minister, which he has perhaps forgotten, that one of the Bishops, Maria Doss, in his evidence in court has said that if the Pope were to declare

[Shri Nagi Reddy]

that the Indian Catholic shall not vote for Prime Minister Nehru, it would be his duty to see that the Catholics do not vote for him. It is not a question of communism; it is not a question of anti-religion; it is a qustion of the interference of religion in politics. If that is true, if that is the bent of mind of the organised church, I would like to know what exactly the hon. Minister means by secularism. That is my point. The Minister has told me and the House that naturally, religion should not interfere. But, is it not a fact that religion is interfering? The Minister might think that we are angry because it is against the Communists. I can tell him, as I told him last time, that today it might be against the communists, but tomorrow, it might be, I am sure, against the Congress. After all the Communist Party in the country today is small. I shall tell you why. Was it not a fact that at the time of the elections, as per the report in *The Times of India*—I would wish the hon. Minister to go and look into the papers again—on the day of the polling, the church bells were rung, and the voters were called to the church, and in the church they were given bibles, and from there a procession had been taken to the polling booth?

Shri Datar: Has the hon. Member's party taken any action against that under the election law?

Shri Nagi Reddy: Why should we? What is the Government for? Has it no eyes? Has it no C.I.D.? Has it no Intelligence Department? Or is the Intelligence Department only against the Communist Party?

Shri Keshava: Government is not the aggrieved party. It is the aggrieved party that has to go to court.

Shri Nagi Reddy: If the Government has eyes, if it has an Intelligence Department, then what action has it taken when all these things have taken place? Therefore, I would like to know what exactly the hon. Minister means by political interference. Here it is. Not only we, but the papers have given the evidence that is necessary for the country.

Then, I would also like to speak out one other thing. Here is a news which has appeared about a Catholic conference, and mind you, this has not appeared in the Communist press, but it has appeared in *The Hindu and the Indian Express* of December, 1958, namely that there was an all-India conference of the Catholic Bishops of India held at Bangalore on 4th December, 1958. And what did they discuss? Catholicism, I thought, and I do think, is a religious institution. I thought that these great spiritual heads who had gathered there under the leadership of the Vatican Ambassador to India. Mr. Robert Knox would discuss about spiritual matters, would discuss about religious matters, would discuss about elevating the spirit to the higher level. Instead, they began to discuss about the mundane matters of the day-to-day life in our country. The All India Congress Committee meeting was held a few days earlier in Bangalore; I would like to know how many hours they spent in discussing about communism in India. But here is a Catholic organisation which has discussed about it. According to the report of *The Indian Express*, during its fifty-hour deliberation, the conference spent most of the time to discuss reports on communist danger to India. Here is a religious conference which is being held under the spiritual leadership of the vatican Ambassador to India, and what did it do? They devoted most of their time to discuss about the communist danger which they alone could see probably through their spiritual eyes, and not the Government of India or anybody else. Here is a religious organisation which is actively taking part in politics. That is the most dangerous thing.

Shri Datar: Should they not discuss communism, if they find that it is against the tenets of their religion?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Let them come out as a political party.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Exactly, that is my point. If there is the Muslim League, I say that that is wrong; it the same, I give them the greatness of courage to come out and say that they are here as a political party on a communal or religious line.

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): Is not the Communist Party encouraging the Muslim League? Is it not sponsoring the progressive Muslim League? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nagi Reddy: Dr. K. B. Menon and his party are capable of standing only on others' shoulders and never on their legs. They are capable of only that. Therefore, my hon. friend may not please interrupt. (*Interruptions*). They stand on the shoulders of the Congress to get election to the Lok Sabha, they stand on the shoulders of the Congress to get elected and become Ministers in Kerala. I am not sorry for him, he can have all the privileges of that. But let me tell him that the Communist Party always stands on its own legs.

Dr. K. B. Menon: The hon. Member need not feel sorry for me; we know the Communist methods. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Nagi Reddy: Here is a report which has appeared as to how the Catholic church functions. Here is a report which appeared in *Deepika* on 2nd June, 1959. It says that the church bells began to toll, and people collected like flood-waters with spades, knives, pick-axes and other implements. I would like to ask whether Government did not read this. If they had read then I would like to know what action Government took for religious interference in politics in this manner. The *Deepika* is not a Communist Party paper, it is not a Congress paper, but it is a Catholic paper.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: If it was the hon. Member's intention to rely upon this report, it should have been placed on the Table of the House earlier, so that other hon. Members might see what it says. So, it is better that he does not refer to it.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I have been quoting with responsibility, and this *Deepika* is not a poltical paper, but it is a Catholic paper....

Shri Maniyangadan: No. It is not a Catholic paper.

Dr. K. B. Menon: It is not a Catholic paper.

Shri Nagi Reddy: It is the incumbent duty of a government which wants to safeguard democracy, to see that religion is not allowed to interfere in politics in the manner in which these people have been doing, particularly organised religion. Hinduism may be organised or may not be organised. But Hinduism is tolerant in this respect that a communist can be a Hindu, a Congressman can be a Hindu, a PSP man can be a Hindu and so on. But here is a Catholic Church which says that be he a communist or a PSP man, he shall not be given the rights of any Catholics simply because he does not belong to the political party in which it believes. If this would be allowed, then some day, the danger which they think is not there may come about. They may be happy today that it is only against the Communist Party. But the Communist Party has withstood this danger all over the world, and it will withstand.

I only appeal to the Minister that he and his party should safeguard themselves from the religious interference, and not we. I shall not withdraw this Bill because the speech which the hon. Minister has made is itself a danger to the country.

Shri Jinachandran (Tellichery): Is not Shri Punnoose a Catholic?

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to restrict the use of Catholic Church for political purposes and the participation of ecclesiastic personnel of the Catholic Church in political activity, be taken into consideration.".

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Chairman: Those against may say 'No'.

Several Hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Chairman: The 'Noes' have it..

Some Hon. Members: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Chairman: Let the Lobby be cleared.

16·29½ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

16·30 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to restrict the use of Catholic Church for political purposes and the participation of ecclesiastic personnel of the Catholic Church in political activity, be taken into consideration."

Those who are in favour of the motion may kindly rise in their seats—I find that 8 hon. Members are in favour.

Those who are against may kindly rise in their seats—I find that an overwhelming majority are against the motion. The motion is lost.

The motion was negatived.

16·32 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of new section 7A) by Shri T. B. Vittal Rao

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

Through this Bill, I am amending section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, by the introduction of a new clause, 7A, which provides for the recall of an elected member when he loses the confidence of his electorate.

16·33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

While commending this Motion for the acceptance of the House, I would like briefly to touch upon the reasons why I have brought forward this Bill. In recent times, we hear a good deal about panchayat raj, decentralisation and other things, which it is thought would invoke the latent strength of our people, to enable them to fulfil their tasks in the society. There is no doubt that if we really and truly mobilise the strength that is in our people, we shall succeed in moving mountains and achieving the goal of socialism that the country has set for itself.

My object in bringing forward this Bill is to help the process whereby our people can assert themselves and see that their will prevails. This is an object which we all must share. That is why I feel I can claim the sympathy and support of the House to my Bill. Among the most potent instruments of the people in a truly self-governing State are such devices as the initiative, the referendum and

the recall. I have in this Bill asked for the incorporation in our law of the people's right of recalling their elected representatives if they discover that the latter no longer truly represent them. Once elected for a period of five years, we, Members of this House, seem to think that we have the divine right to stick to our seats for five long years. Conceivably, however, it so happens that some of us by our conduct betray the trust reposed in us by our constituents. In that case, the latter ought to have the right under the law to recall their representatives who have forfeited the title of representatives.

The right of the electorate through a special election law to replace a representative they had chosen before the expiration of his normal term of office is by no means fantastic. A representative must properly represent his people and if he ceases to represent them, if his conduct is such that the electors repudiate him, it is only right and proper that he must not be allowed any longer to represent them.

The device of recall is indeed democratic and just. It is by no means unknown to the Constitutions of the world. From all accounts, it originated in Switzerland. But lest it be thought that what can perhaps work in the small secluded cantons of Switzerland may not be applicable elsewhere, I shall remind the House that it appeared in America, a country much larger than ours, in the articles of the Confederation. It was earnestly discussed in the Constitutional Convention and its use in the United States, where it has been of the greatest significance, was the result of a powerful political movement.

In the USSR, the Constitution provides that the representatives may be recalled by their constituencies at any time. European Constitutions, as in Switzerland, provides for the recall of the entire legislature rather than of individual legislators. In pre-Nazi Germany, the Germany of the Weimar Republic, then known as the freest Constitution in the world, there was a recall provision not only in regard to the legislature but even in regard to the President.

It may be argued that unnecessary political turmoil might be aroused, that wasteful election expenses might be incurred, short-sighted criticism and self-seeking factionalism might emerge as factors resulting in the abuse of the democratic process, if this provision is accepted. Such arguments, however, may be urged against democracy itself. Besides, I have sought to formulate my Bill in such a way as to prevent irresponsible use of the power vested in the people thereby. I have provided in my Bill that before it is thought necessary to recall a legislator duly elected, there must at least be a two-thirds majority. Why did I do that? Some hon. friends of mine told me that even today in the general elections not even 50 to 55 per cent. of the electors participate or exercise their franchise. Then why did I want this provision of two-thirds majority? It is provided so that the recall will not be indulged in frivolously.

There are people in our country who change their political colours more often than the chameleon. They go to the electorate with a manifesto; they are elected as representing certain political parties. Soon after the elections, they change their political label. I have absolutely no objection to that. A person can join the political party of his choice, but when he is elected under one political party and then joins another political party resigning from the political party which put him up as its candidate, it is but right that he should not be allowed to continue as a legislator representing the original political party, and should resign.

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

But, what do we find in our country? I have seen a person who has changed political parties half a dozen times in the course of a few years. In three years he has changed 6 times. When he was asked by the political party which put him up as a candidate to resign and seek re-election he refused to do so. In such a case, what happens to the people who voted him? If recall is provided for, then, it will be possible for the people to exercise their right and recall the person and elect another whom they like. This is a fundamental right of the people. I want to strengthen this fundamental right of the people by the insertion of this provision in the Representation of the People Act.

Recently, a year ago, there was a Minister in West Bengal. He charged another Minister with corruption. He resigned his ministership; not only did he resign from ministership but he resigned also from membership of the party. Then, he stood for election again. He was returned to the Assembly with an overwhelming majority. But, what happened to the Minister against whom was levelled the charge of corruption? He did not resign.

An Hon. Member: Why should he?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: And the people had no recourse. Here is a man whose stand has been vindicated by the overwhelming majority of votes he polled in the re-election.

An Hon. Member: In a particular constituency.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Yes; he resigned his membership and sought re-election to the West Bengal Legislature. But here is a Minister who does not resign his ministership; he does not resign his membership and seek the confidence of the electorate.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): The Minister enjoyed the confidence of his constituency. That is why he did not resign from the Assembly. This is very simple. (*Interruption*).

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: If he did not fear, he should have resigned and sought re-election, and it would have been seen whether he enjoyed their confidence or not. If the people had the right to recall, then, certainly, they would have recalled this hon. Minister. (*Interruption*). If he were to be returned, he would have lost nothing; but he would have everything to gain.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: By people, he means people in his own constituency?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Yes, His constituency was not so strong, I may tell this to my hon. friend Shri C. K Bhattacharya.

Then, there are many other instances. What happened in PEPSU in 1953-54? The Assembly was dissolved and elections were ordered simply because a certain political party did not like the political party which was running Government in a certain State.

Then, I come to the recent instance of Kerala. It was said that the electorate had realised and they changed their mind with regard to the Communist party. In that Assembly, the Communist party was not enjoying a very big majority. If the right of recall had been there, they could have recalled, as a test case, a few of the representatives in 4 or 5 constituencies. If really people had changed their mind, they would have known it by the test case in those constituencies without dissolving the Assembly or without the President taking over the reins of Administration for six or 7 months. We could have got through the whole thing.

Why should we not give this right of recall to the people? What will

happen? Will there be factionalism? Today, in every State there is factionalism.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): Because there is no recall.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Every day when you take the paper you will see that a particular Chief Minister is going to reshuffle his Cabinet....

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Mysore.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Mysore, U.P. and M.P. are examples. There is factionalism there.

By providing the right of recall you are not going to encourage factionalism. On the other hand, you are going to ask the people who have been returned to the State Legislatures or to Parliament to serve the people properly who have elected them. There are some people who are elected on a manifesto; afterwards, they act in a manner which goes completely against the very principles laid down in that manifesto.

In many countries like Bulgaria there is a provision to this effect.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): How many times has this right of recall been exercised?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I do not have the statistics. (*Interruption*). Not many instances, I think. Here also if you give the right of recall, I do not mean to say that there will be recalls galore. There may be a few. For example, a person who has been elected on the Congress ticket goes to the Swatantra party. What happens? Has he taken the permission of the electorate?

In Bulgaria, the people's representatives in all representative organs are responsible to their electors. They may be recalled before the expiry of the term for which they have been elected. The manner in which the elections are held and the rules for recalling people's representatives are determined by law. This is in Bulgaria.

Then, in Hungary also the constituents have the right to recall their elected Member of Parliament according to article 62(3) of their Constitution.

In Rumania it is the duty of every deputy to report to his electors on his work and on the work of the elected body to which he belongs. The Deputy may be recalled at any time upon decision of a majority of the electors, in the manner established by law.

It is so in the U.S.S.R. It is also so in Yugoslavia. The voters have the right to recall their representatives. It is so also in China. According to article 17 of their Constitution—

> "The people shall have te right of election, recall, initiative and referendum."

And by Article 133—

> "A person elected may, in accordance with law, be recalled by his constituency."

Sir, for the information of my hon. friend Shri C. R. Narasimhan, I may quote one example of what happened in the U.S.S.R. The practice of recall of M.Ps. as it exists at present in the Soviet Union is illustrated by a recent case of Gunor Podkaln, a deputy to the Latvian Supreme Soviet. This M.P. who represented the little town of Dundaga in North West Latvia, was charged with neglect of duty by his electors and had to vacate his seat. He had to vacate his seat. He was a conscientious and efficient worker before his election, but after he became an M.P. his conduct changed, as he became interested in prestige and privileges and not in attending to his electors. The electors, therefore, held a meeting, which was more or less an open

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

Court and passed a resolution demanding his recall. Thereupon he was recalled and new elections were held to fill his seat.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): What happened thereafter?..... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When this Bill was moved by Shri Bhupesh Gupta, in Rajya Sabha there was a reply. I read the whole proceedings and no convincing grounds were set forth either by the Minister or by the Members who were opposed to this. We want to strengthen democracy. If for full five years, a person acts in a manner which is prejudicial to the interests of the people who elected him, they should have a right to recall him. This will only go to strengthen our democracy. It may be said that ours is a new democracy and we should not have this provision. But may I cite one example? In some of the advanced countries of Europe, women are not given the franchise. On that score, did we refuse voting rights for our women in our country? We did the right thing.

This was discussed in the Constituent Assembly and Shri K. T. Shah argued very well why such a provision was necessary. Unfortunately, he was in a hopeless minority and his amendment could not be passed.

If you want to strengthen democracy in our country, if you want the legislators to discharge their responsibility, we should provide recall which is the only guarantee for providing a check against the legislators' acting in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I cannot but accept the basic principles behind this not-so-simple Bill. I am not so sure whether this Bill is in order, whether it could be brought in without attracting some kind of an amendment in the Constitution itself, whether it comes within the jurisdiction, alone, of the Representation of the People Act. I feel that I am not competent enough to express an opinion on that but since you have accepted it, I take it that it is somehow or the other in order. Therefore, I shall proceed on the basis that we shall not be discussing this in a futile manner.

We are in a democracy, experimenting *a la* west. It is not a democracy that we have today according to our own genius; it is not really indigenous to our instincts. I think by now we have had some hard knocks. Anyone who has read John Stuart Mill's *Representative Government* will realise that, by and large a man 'represents' because he happens to be like other men, the representation character has to be examined very thoroughly. Here my hon. friend, Shri Vittal Rao, is raising this question of representation. He has brought into the picture only political parties. What about independent Members? A man remains independent and he can go on changing, he has independence to change. I think the orbit of this piece of legislation should cover everyone who is elected. In the case of the people who belong to recognised political parties, the problem would not present any special difficulty. In the case of the Indian National Congress, a well-knit organisation, its venerable party of elders, who could give their view as to whether a person is still a Congressman or not, by his behaviour or even by his lack of behaviour. As far as I am concerned, it is not what a person does that is so important as what a person does not do. Here a man must be

judged not only by his acts of commission but by his sins of omission also. That is rather important. In other words, we must consider a situation where the electorate sends a man and he does not do anything; he does not assert himself; he does not represent the constituency effectively in any legislature.

But I would urge my hon. friend to withdraw this Bill for the time being. Let us discuss the general principles, the general basic idea that he has tried to import into this Bill and bring it in some other time. Let the Government bring it, if they want....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: They would not.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Let them bring an overall comprehensive mechanism whereby a man who betrays the trust of his electorate is punished. In other countries, in England for instance, one little article in a newspaper would make a man resign. In Great Britain, for instance, the Prime Minister will say: "All right. I shall have this bye-election as a test case. If I lose, I shall resign." Can you imagine my friends, yonder, doing that? They are sitting in their *gadis* with a minority vote; they know it. Can they claim that they have commanded a majority of the electorate in this country? When I come to this question of the majority, I would ask him, the sponsor of this Bill, to climb down and not insist on this two-third majority of the electorate. Then nobody will be recalled. His whole purpose would be vitiated thereby. It will have no sense or no meaning whatever. But the main point is this. Where there is a glaring instance of a man defying the electorate, there should be some method whereby he could be brought to book. Whether it is by a petition of so many voters or by a direct *firman* from the party, recognised party, or some other method—something is very necessary. What is hapenning? People make all manner of promises in order to attract the vote. What kind of electorate have we? I know they are getting wiser and wiser with every election. They were wiser in Kerala also at the beginning and they became more wise afterwards. But the point is that the electorate should have some remedy. So, Sir, I feel that there is instrinsic merit in this Bill. I am not personally satified with the provisions that the sponsor has made. Because, after all there is this other aspect of it. The person who is elected—has he no right to change his views? There is that aspect of it also. I think, he should have the right to go to the electorate again without the necessity for his being recalled whereby he may be able to persuade the electorate. I am now trying to meet the case of what he calls factionalism, whatever he might mean by that. I am not concerned with that. But it can be the legitimate right of a person who has been once duly elected to come and find a new situation confronting him, a situation completely different from that which obtained when he was seeking election for himself.

Take the question of the partition of this country. Did our friends have a right to commit this country to partition? Well, they committed themselves. There it was. They had not a mandate from the country and yet this country was partitioned. There is a significant, a glaring case where you find the representatives....

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): The Party has won twice after the Partition.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It has won with a minority vote. If there were a system of proportional representation in this country, my friend would have been a little bit more humble.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: What about the others?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Would the hon. Member like to continue his speech next time, or would he just finish in a minute?

Shri Jaipal Singh: I would like to continue my speech next time.

17·01 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 343) by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bhattacharya might introduce his Bill.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

10.01‡ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIFTH REPORT

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, I beg to present the Fiftieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 18, 1960/Chaitra 20, 1882 (Saka).

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 16-4-60.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[*Saturday, April* 16, 1960/*Chaitra* 27, 1882 (*Saka*)]

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2197	Sports Industry in Punjab	12005
2198	Programme Advisory commitee for A.I.R. Cuttack	1200 5–06

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 12010–11

(1) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha:—

(*i*) Supplementary Statement No. I Tenth Session, 1960.

(*ii*) Supplementary Statement No. IV Ninth Session, 1959.

(*iii*) Supplementary Statement No. VII Eighth Session, 1959.

(*iv*) Supplementary Statement No. XIV Seventh Session, 1959.

(*v*) Supplementary Statement No. XXVIII Fourth Session, 1958.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(2) A copy of the Report of the Working Group (Study Team) for the Handloom Industry .

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 378 dated the 1st April, 1960, under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

(4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 402 dated the 9th April, 1960, under sub-section (4) of Section 38 of the Industrial disputes Act, 1947, making certain further amendments to the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957 .

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA . . 12011—

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :

(*i*) That Rajya Sabha had concurred in the recommendation of Lok Sabha to appoint six members to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1959, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of six members and had nominated six members to serve on the said Joint Committee.

(*ii*) That Rajya Sabha had passed a motion referring the Delhi Primary Education Bill, 1960, to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 15 from Rajya Sabha and 30 from Lok Sabha and had recommended that Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and Communicate to that House the names of members to be appointed by Lok Sabha to the said Joint Committee.

COLUMNS

EPORT OF ESTIMATES ...MMITTEE PRE-...NTED . . . 12013

...hty-fourth Report was ...resented.

...TEMENTS BY ...ISTERS . 12014-15

...Parliamentary Sec... ...to the Minister of ... Affairs (Shri ... ...zarika) made a ... ...ut correcting the ...ly given on the 17th ... ...rch, 1960 to a Sup...mentary by Shri Hem ...ua on Starred Ques... No. 919 regarding ...wood Factory in ...FA.

...he Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) made a statem nt regarding the Government legislative and other business for the week commencing the 18th April, 1960.

...MANDS FOR ...RANTS . . . 1201 —74

... ...er discussion on De... ...nds for Grants in ... ...pect of Ministry of ...Finance continued. The discussion was not concluded.

...IVATE MEMBERS' ...ILLS INTRODUCED. 12074

...) The Ceilings on Sa...lar... (in Private Section) Bil... 1960 *by Shri A. M. To...aq.*

... Constitution ...idment) Bill, 1958, ...idment of Article ... ...oy *Shri Chapla... ...i a Bhattacharyya.*

COLUMNS

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL NEGATIVED . 12075 — 127

Further discussion on the Motion to consider the Catholic Church Premises and Ecclesiastic Order (Restriction of Political Activity) Bill by Shri Nagi Reddy was resumed. After some discussion Shri Nagi Reddy replied to the debate and the Motion was negatived.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION. . . 12128—39

Shri T.B. Vittal Rao moved that the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1959 (Insertion of new section 7A) be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED . 12140

Fiftieth Report was presented.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1960/ CHAITRA 29, 1882 (*SAKA*)—

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance and voting of the demands, and also voting of Demands in respect of the Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the Secretariat of the Vice-President .